## 

## FOR COMMODORE PERSONAL COMPUTER USERS

## Subprograms For The 64

An invaluable programmer's tool. Create your own library of subprograms and call them from BASIC.


## Sketch Pad

An easy-to-use, lightning fast, hi-res color drawing program packed with commercialquality features. For the Commodore 64.


## Litterbug

A high-speed, arcade-action game for the 64.

## Sprite Monitor

Search memory and capture sprites with this "snooper" utility for the 64 .

## Barricade Buster

Complete control of the 128's 80-column screen.

Aso $/ 7$ This Issue:

## Poster Rinter

Revew: L، Kemal Mard Disk brive
SpeedScript 128 Date And Time Stamper
And Much More


## Preview The Future! PROUECTA STEAMTMEIGMTER



But remember, flying a stealth aircraft takes more than just fighter pilot reflexes.
The real challenge is mastering the jet's electromagnetic profile to avoid enemy radar, while executing a deep-strike mission into North Africa or conducting delicate photo reconnaissance over Eastern Block seaports. Also featured are carrier and land-based takeoffs and landings, as well as land, sea, and air targets and threats.
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IMULATION *SOFTWAAE


## ANGIFIFFHNAOFDCIORY

suburbs (have fun drib-

out of a needle at 20 feet. And guys who couldn't sink one if they were sitting on the backboard. Pass on the run. Get that big man on the inside. Let Joey pop 'em from the corners. This is
strategy. Take
hook shot. A tip-in.
Bounce the ball off the chainlink fence, then go for the basket. Or power through a slam dunk.

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ANOTHER HIT. It's bottom of the ninth Batter's 0 and 2. The
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You'll pick the place. The team. The positions. The strategy. And then, you'll be right in the middle of it all. With a split-screen view from above and up close. It won't be easy. But it's right up your alley $E \boldsymbol{E} \mathbf{Z X}$
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[^0]This month we're happy to present one of the best programs we've ever published, "Sketch Pad." Though the name is unassuming, don't let that fool you: It's probably the most versatile and featurepacked Commodore 64 drawing program ever published in a magazine. With it you can effortlessly create pictures in hi-res mode, and then save them to. disk or print them on a Commodore 1526 or MPS-802 printer.

Not only does the program respond very quickly (you'll think you're painting with a real brush), it also includes many special options such as shape fill, automatic line drawing, rays, copy and paste, and text entry. In addition, you have a choice of six different brushesand there's even an "undo" key for those times when your brush strokes aren't just the way you want them.

This month's main feature anticle is based on an idea we had nevaral years ago when Commodore computers were just becoming widely popular: What do Commodore owners use their computers for? The answers we got ranged from organizing a bird-watching club to running various small businesses. This time, now that the Commodore 64 is the best-selling personal computer ever, our calls to subscribers yielded equally intriguing and inventive responses. One reader describes how he monitors far-flung gas plants from the comfort of his central offices. He keeps warm while his Commodores continually check on things at remote outposts. Others explain how they use their computers to open up the world to the handicapped, assist with a seafood business, monitor a chicken farm, and for a number of other valuable applications.

Also, in this issue, you'll find a variety of programs reflecting the varying interests of our readers.
"Gumball Rally," a two-player game, expects you to be able to quickly make change if you want to win. "Litterbug" is an entertaining, arcade game in which fast reflexes are a must. For children, "Fraction Practice $\mathrm{II}^{\prime \prime}$ patiently teaches the sometimes-perplexing methods of multiplying and dividing fractions.

Applications include a time and date stamper for SpeedScript 128 files; a versatile printer program which can create posters, banners, or greeting cards; and "Top Secret," a program that encodes other programs in order to hide your private information from prying eyes. Programmars will enjoy "Subprograms for the 64," a handy utility that allows BASIC programs to call canned subroutines from a disk drive, but without affecting variables. You can view memory (hires or multicolor) as sprites, and even capture sprites from other programs with "Sprite Monitor." And "Barricade Buster" is a tutorial which demonstrates how to access the 80column screen on the Commodore 128. It also includes a sample game which illustrates exactly how to use the techniques described.

Every program and article is carefully tested and edited by the talented COMPUTE! Publications staff. Over the years, we have, of course, published our share of bugs. Our corrections column, "BugSwatter," has reduced in size, but we've never reached the goal of eliminating it altogether. Nonetheless, our efforts to bring you the best possible programs, features, and tutrials have paid off-COMPUTE! magazines are consistently the leading publications in home, educatonal, and recreational computing.

Recently, two new assistant editors joined the COMPUTE! and GAZETTE staffs, to help Editor Lance Elk maintain the quality of our flagship publications. Clif Karnes earned a master's degree in
music theory. He taught Medieval and Renaissance music, conducted a wind ensemble, and wrote freelance for several years. Like so many of us, Clif started exploring computers when they became commerically available-and was hooked. Several years ago he bought a 64 and began programming in BASIC. Since then, he's learned C, Pascal, and machine language; bought an IBM PC XT and a 128; and developed a passion for telecommunications.

Randy Thompson worked as a freelance programmer and was published in several computer magazines. He also did contract work for Home Computer Magazine, translating programs written for the TI, Apple, and IBM PC to run on the 64. That magazine eventually hired him as technical editor. In addition, he was involved in the launch of Music and Electronics magazine. He is author of TEXSEQ, the only MIDI music sequencer commercially available for the TI-99/4A computer. Randy's other interests include building electronic gadgets and playing guitar. He owns a Commodore 64 and an Amiga.


Richard Mansfield Editorial Director


## CAN YOU CUT IT?

Can you handle the excitement of the hottest arcade megahits?

Then cut out these name plates, mount 'em on your monitors and boot up Gauntlet" and Paperboy" from Mindscape. That's all you need for absolutely outrageous arcade action, right
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[^1]

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## VANISHINGTIMES <br> A Berkeley Softworks Publication <br> VeLXIMTIV Number 4567

## EARTH TO BEGIN

 SPINNING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTION

A shocked consortium of scientists confirmed the world's worst suspicions Tuesday, when they announced that the Earth was indeed slowing down. They expect the planet to grind to a halt early Thursday, reversing its direction and getting back up to speed by Monday night.

Although the research was starling, the scientists urged people not to panic.

I suppose I'd lock all the breakables in your cabinets," offers Dr. Lee Llevano, "but outside of that, I'd just tell people to hold on and enjoy the ride."

Apparently we're in for quite a ride. Dr. Dennis Rowland demonstrated the effect of the sudden


BERKELEY --Dozens of citizens watched in horror today as a man, who described himself as an animal lover, actually bit a miniature teacup poodle.

Donald Anderson, of Studio City, California, dismissed the in cident as a case of mistaken identity

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reversal by dropping a raw egg into a
MixMaster blender set on "puree."
"If we assume people have the consistency of this egg." Rowland assered. "I think it's safe to say that the effect of this phenomenon will leave them in a state somewhat similar to fincly ground beef.*

Asked if there were anything the public could do to prepare for the
"I'd just tell people to hold on and enjoy the ride!"
catastrophe, Dr. Rowland thought a while and offered, I always recommend fastening your seat belt. It just makes so much sense, don't you think?

Analyst Staci Glovsky was less distressed with the news, asking "What's the big deal? Jecz, you guys are acting like a bunch of coniand rage :

## inches.

Anderson was booked on felony charges of dog munching. poodle endangerment and assaulting a canine with intent to commit relish. He was later released on his own recognizance. The man who offered him the poodie has also been charged with attempting to apply mustard to a mutt, a misdemeanot in Alameda County.
"It's a smear tactic," yelled Rob Siegel, the man still being sought by police. "Sure it was my mustard, but that doesn't prove a thing. Besides, they have to prove with

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## Weather

Local wenther: Look for clouds throughout the morning, buming off near midday. Temperatures should soat to the mid 200's by Ire alicmoon wuh heavy clectrical acivity and thanderstorms eppearing around, ot, sy
Cononet ther:2

## IMADE GE NEWS.

These days, the biggest story in the news is geoPublish. The page-making program for GEOS-equipped 64's and 128's that replaces lifeless layouts with page after page of powerful, punchy professionalism.

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on making banner headlines should know that geoPublish doesn't wimp out when it comes to headlines. It screams them out, with genuine, news-paper-sized, 96 point megafonts.

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\section*{|  | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Berkeley } \\ \text { Softworks }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |}

Do you have a question or a problem? Have you discovered something that could help other Commodore users? We want to hear from you. Write to Gazette Feedback, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403. We regret that due to the volume of mail received, we cannot respond individually to programming questions.

## Where Did Amiga Go?

In 1984, I purchased a joystick called The Power-Stick by Amiga. Its small size and durability have made it my favorite. I would like to purchase more of them but I can't find any. Do you have any information where I could find one?

Robert Argetsinger
During the videogame boom several years ago, many employees of Atari left to start their own businesses. Among these are Activision and Imagic. Another of these videogame startups was a small company called Amiga. After designing the Atari 2600 videogame system and Atari 800 computer, Jay Miner of Amiga wanted to design the next-generation videogame machine based on the powerful 68000 chip. To bankroll development of the machine (which was code named "Lorraine"), Amiga designed and sold The Power-Stick joystick. As the market changed, the Amiga game machine became a computer, and joystick production was halted. The company was eventually bought by Commodore and the computer was introduced as the Commodore Amiga 1000. Although the joysticks are highly regarded, they are indeed rare.

## Calculated GOTO For The 128

In September 1986 you published the following calculated GOTO routine for the 64 .
$60 \mathrm{LN}=500$ :REM LINE NUMBER
61 POKE 785,188:POKE 786,168
62 POKE LN,PEEK(LN)
$63 \mathrm{LN}=$ USR (LN)
64 END

## 500 PRINT "LINE 500"

Could you adapt it to run on the Commodore 128 in 128 mode?

Jeff Murphy
The program above works also on the 128 with the exception of one line. Substitute
the following line, and you'll have a working routine:

## 61 POKE 4633,251:POKE 4634,89

The 128 's GOTO routine is found at a different location, as is the USR vector.

## Screen Collisions?

I have heard of collision detection for sprites. Is there something like that for screen graphics? If yes, please tell me how to do it.

Kingston Cassidy
When you PEEK the VIC-II register at 53278 and find a value other than zero, it means that two or more sprites have collided with each other. If several collisions are taking place, you can tell which sprites are involved, but you can't determine which sprites are hitting which other sprites.

The question you asked could be interpreted two ways. If you're interested in finding out when a sprite collides with a character or other foreground image on the hi-res screen, then the answer is yes. The register at 53279 tells you when sprites are colliding with graphics on the screen.

However, if you want to check for a collision between two characters, a bit of an explanation is in order. Characters and sprites have at least two colors. The foreground color is what you see and the background color is the transparent part. Sprites can slide smoothly over any area of the screen, so there's a possibility that part of a sprite will overlap part of another sprite or a screen character. This is called a collision. When a collision occurs, the VIC-II chip has to decide which foreground color to display (collisions always involve foreground colors, never background colors).

Strictly speaking, there's no such thing as a character-to-character collision. The text screen has 40 columns and 25 rows. Within each character cell, you'll find a single character that fits the cell exactly. Characters don't overlap, and if you POKE a new character to a certain location, the new character completely replaces the old one.

When you're moving a character around the screen using POKE, you can PEEK the new location before you POKE, to see which character already occupies that portion of screen memory. In a sense, this would be collision detection, but it
would be handled by software (your program) instead of being a hardware register that's automatically updated by the VICII chip.

## A Working Menu

I have owned a 64 for about three months. In trying my hand at programming for the first time, I came up with a simple program called "Shapes" for my three year old. I created a disk with programs just for her. Being just three, she has no idea how to load and run programs, so I thought I'd come up with a menu program from which she could load Shapes and other programs.

The menu program seems to run well until the Shapes program is loaded. After the first few lines run, I get an error in lines that don't even exist. Can you please explain what my program or my computer has done?

## Gail Nelson

The LOAD command has two personalities and will act in two different ways depending on whether you use it in direct mode or from inside a program. If you type LOAD followed by the filename and the device number (LOAD "SHAPES",8, for example), the program loads into memory and you get the cursor back. At that point, you can LIST the program, change lines, RUN it, or whatever. An important side effect of a direct-mode LOAD is that all variables are cleared.

When you LOAD a program from inside a second program, a couple of the rules change. For one thing, the second program not only loads into memory, it also starts running. The line in your menu program that says RUN is unnecessary because the LOAD will both load and run the second program. The second new rule is that variables are not cleared. Thus, it is possible to run a program, calculate some values or define some strings, and send the values to a second program as long as you execute the LOAD from within the first program. The technique of creating a series of programs that load and run each other, passing variables back and forth, is called chaining.

Chaining works fine as long as the first program in the chain is longer than any subsequent program you may load. If the first program is shorter than a chained program (as your menu program is), you'll have trouble.


On the 64, programs load into memory at the start of BASIC, which is usually location 2049. Variables are stored immediately after the BASIC program. Let's say your menu program is 601 bytes long and it uses locations 2049-2649. Variables would start at 2650 . Let's say the Shapes program (the second program) is 1000 bytes long and would thus occupy locations 2049-3048. When you load it from the menu program, the 64 wants to keep the variables intact, so it maintains the pointer that says variables can be found at 2650 .

In this example, the second program ends at 3048 , but the computer wants the variables to start at 2650, which sets the scene for disaster. The first time the second program uses a variable, the computer stores the value somewhere in the middle of the program, scrambling the program from that point forward.

There are two solutions to this problem. The first is to make the first program adjust the pointer to the start of variables. Load the longest program you'll be chain-ing-the one that uses the most disk blocks in the directory. After it's in memory, enter PRINT PEEK(45), PEEK(46) in direct mode. Write down the numbers. At the beginning of the menu program, before any variables are declared, add a line to POKE those values into locations 45 and 46 . To be safe, you could add one to the number from location 46 before POKEing it.

If you don't need to preserve variable values, you can print the LOAD and RUN commands on the screen and force the computer to press RETURN over the lines. This technique is called the dynamic keyboard. Try this example, which loads and runs a program called CHEESEBURGER.
FB $50 \emptyset$ A $\$=$ "CHEESEBURGER": $Q T \$=C$ HR\$ (34)
SB $51 \varnothing$ PRINTCHRS(147);"LOAD"; $Q$ T\$;AS;QT\$;",8"
HC 520 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT :PRINT"RUN"
CM 53ø POKE631,19: POKE632,13: P OKE633,13: POKE198, 3: END

The POKEs to the keyboard buffer at 631 are one $\operatorname{CHRS}(19)$, the HOME key, and two CHRS(13)s, the RETURN key. The POKE to 198 tells the 64 that three keys are waiting in the buffer. When the program ends, BASIC is fooled into thinking the user pressed HOME and two RETURNs. The screen already holds the lines that say LOAD and RUN, so those two lines execute. Since the second program is loaded from direct mode, you won't have the problems with variable pointers and scrambled programs.

Commodore 128 users will be pleased to learn that these gyrations are unnecessary when programming in 128 mode. Since the 128 keeps variables in a separate bank of memory from program text, there
are no problems when one program chains in another. Hence, the techniques described above do not apply to the 128. If you want to pass variables from program to program, you would DLOAD"PROGRAM2". To run a second program without carrying over the variables, RUN "PROGRAM2".

## A Prime Cut

I have enclosed a program for the 64 that searches for numbers that are perfect squares and perfect cubes. Could you suggest a similar program that would search out prime numbers? The only program I've seen uses DATA statements.
F.J. Cole

Squares and cubes follow a regular pattern, which means it's possible to write programs that search a range of numbers for any squares or cubes that might exist. A variety of formulas can check a number to see if it is the perfect square or cube of another number.

Prime numbers don't follow such a pattern. You can't use a formula to generate a list of primes.

There's a strategy you can use, however. Instead of searching for prime numbers, look for composite (non-prime) numbers. Whatever's left over will be a endless waiting for the disk drive to load or sáve text. Because included in this package is the TURBO LOAD AND SAVE cartridge which, when used with the enclosed WordPro disk, speeds up the operation of your disk drive by $500 \%$ !
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This sophisticated Word Processor features a unique high speed disk operating system, a powerful spellchecker, and advanced features not found even in high priced
prime. A Greek mathematician named Eratosthenes, who lived around 200 B.C., is credited with first inventing this idea.

The algorithm called the Sieve of Eratosthenes works this way: First, write down all the numbers from 2 to 50 (or any other upper limit). The number two isn't crossed out, so it must be a prime, but any multiple of two is a composite number, so you cross out every second number after two (4, 6, 8, 10, and so on). Next on the list is three, which isn't crossed out. Run through the list again, striking out every third number. Four is crossed out (because of two); skip over it. The next prime is five and you erase every fifth number. This process is dull and repetitive, but it works.

Fortunately, computers don't mind performing repetitive calculations. Here's a BASIC version of the Sieve. It finds all the primes between 2 and 1000.

JX $1 \varnothing$ REM SIEVE
QJ 2Ø MAX=1ØøØ: DIMN\% (MAX)
FC $3 \emptyset \mathrm{M} 2=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{MAX} / 2): \mathrm{D}=2$
JQ $4 \varnothing$ FALSE= $\varnothing: T R U E=-1$
MS $5 \emptyset$ PRINT"PRIME NUMBERS: "
HM 60 FORJ=DTOM2
MG $7 \emptyset$ IF N\% (J) THEN $13 \emptyset$
CC $8 \emptyset$ PRINTJ; :IFPOS $(1)>3$ ØTHENP RINT
CP 9 Ø LP=J*2
FC 1 1 0 FORK=LPTOMAXSTEPJ
XC $11 \varnothing \mathrm{~N} \%(K)=$ TRUE
JS 120 NEXTK
QS 130 NEXTJ

PC $14 \varnothing$ FORJ $=$ M $2+1$ TOMAX
SD 150 IFN\% ( $J$ ) =FALSETHENPRINTJ ;:IFPOS (1) $>3 \emptyset$ THENPRINT
CP 160 NEXT

## Keeping Time

I have been searching for a BASIC program to read the time-of-day clock in the 128 , but have been unable to locate one in any computer publications. TI\$ just doesn't cut it in my application, which involves lots of printing and disk access. Can you help me?

Dave Harks

BASIC's clock, accessed using the reserved variables TI and TI\$, is maintained by the computer's operating system software, not by hardware. A three-byte time value is incremented 60 times per second by the system's IRQ interrupt handling routine. (The timer bytes are locations $160-162$ in the 128,64 , and VIC-20.) Because the clock is interrupt-driven, its accuracy is adversely affected by operations such as serial bus (disk and printer) and tape communications that change the $I R Q$ handling sequence.

The 128 and 64 both have a more accurate timekeeping alternative. The two Complex Interface Adapter (CIA) chips in these computers each contain a time-ofday (TOD) clock. Since these clocks are driven by the frequency of the $A C$ power
line, they are not affected by any computer operations. And since the power line frequency is carefully controlled, these clocks should be quite accurate. Unfortunately, the computers' normal operating systems offer no support for setting or reading these clocks, so you must do your own programming. (The $C P / M$ operating system for the 128 does use a TOD clock for timekeeping.)

For both computers, the clock in CIA 1 is read and set through locations 56328-56331 (\$DC08-\$DC0B). (On the 128, the system must be configured for bank 15.) These locations hold the tenths of seconds, seconds, minutes, and hours values of the current time. The values are in binary-coded decimal (BCD) format. That is, the high nybble (bits 4-7) of each location holds the tens digit of the corresponding value, and the low nybble (bits $0-3)$ holds the ones digit. For example, at 11 o'clock, the hours location would hold the value 17 (\$11 in hexadecimal) rather than 11. The tenths-of-seconds location supplies a single digit in the low nybble; the high nybble is unused. Time is kept in standard 12-hour format. The high bit of the hours location provides an a.m./p.m. flag. You can interpret this bit however you want; the convention is to use 0 for a.m. and 1 for p.m.

For proper operation, the clock locations must be read or written in the cor-

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rect sequence. When setting the time, you must write to the hours location first and the tenths-of-seconds location last. Likewise, when reading the time, you must read from the hours location first and the tenths-of-seconds location last. You must always read or write the tenths-of-seconds location, whether or not you care about that value. The clock in CIA 2 is read and set through locations 56584-56587 (\$DD08-\$DD0B), which behave exactly like the locations in CIA 1. For TOD timekeeping, both CIA chips work equally well; there's no compelling reason to choose one over the other.

The following BASIC program shows how to set and read the TOD clock on CIA 1 for the 128 .

RB 1 Øø PRINT"\{CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}"
MX 110 GOSUB 1000:REM SET TIME GJ $12 \emptyset$ PRINT: PRINT
QJ 130 GOSUB 11ø0:REM READ TIM E
EQ $14 \varnothing$ PRINT TMS;APS:PRINT" \{2 UP\}": GOTO 130
RQ 999 REM ** SET T-O-D CLOCK \{SPACE\}TIME
HJ 1øøø INPUT"ENTER TIME [HHMM SS]";TMS:IF LEN(TM\$)<> 6 THEN 1 øøØ
JC $101 \varnothing$ INPUT"AM OR PM [A/P]"; APS:IF APS<>"A" AND AP \$く>"p" THEN 1010
XH $1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ BANK $15: F O R \quad \mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ TO 3
PP 1 103 $\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{I})=\operatorname{DEC}(\mathrm{MID} \$(T M \$, I * 2+$ 1,2))
HD 1040 IF $I=\varnothing$ THEN IF AP $\$=" P "$ THEN $\mathrm{T}(\varnothing)=\mathrm{T}(\varnothing)$ OR 128
HS 1050 POKE 56331-I,T(I):NEXT I
FC 1060 RETURN
PE 1099 REM ** READ T-O-D CLOC K TIME
QF 11øø BANK 15:FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO $3: T$ ( $I$ ) $=\operatorname{PEEK}(56331-I):$ NEXT I
CB $1110 \mathrm{AP} \$=" \mathrm{AM} ": \mathrm{IF}$ ( $\mathrm{T}(\varnothing)$ AND 128) $=128$ THEN AP $\$=" P$ $\mathrm{M}^{\prime \prime}: \mathrm{T}(\varnothing)=\mathrm{T}(\varnothing)$ AND 127
SS $112 \varnothing$ TMS=RIGHT\$(HEX\$(T( $\varnothing))$, 2) + ": "+RIGHT\$(HEX\$(T(1 )),2)+":"+RIGHT\$(HEX\$( T(2)), 2)
EG 1130 RETURN
Here's a Commodore 64 version of the same program. It's a bit longer because the 64 doesn't have the handy DEC and HEX\$ functions found in the 128's BASIC 7.0.

RB $10 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}"
MX 110 GOSUB 1000:REM SET TIME
GJ 120 PRINT: PRINT
QJ 130 GOSUB 11øø:REM READ TIM E
EQ 140 PRINT TMS;APS:PRINT" \{2 UP\}": GOTO 13ø
RQ 999 REM ** SET T-O-D CLOCK \{SPACE $\}$ TIME
HJ 1øøø INPUT"ENTER TIME [HHMM SS]";TMS:IF LEN(TMS)<> 6 THEN 1 1øø
JC $1 ø 1 \varnothing$ INPUT"AM OR PM [A/P]"; APS:IF AP\$<> "A" AND AP \$<>"P" THEN $101 \varnothing$
GK 1ø2ø FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 3
JR $1 \varnothing 30 \cdot T(I)=V A L(M I D S(T M S, I * 2+$ $1,1)$ ) $16+\operatorname{VAL}(M I D \$(T M \$$,

I* $2+2,1$ )
HD $104 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ THEN IF AP $\$=$ " P " THEN $\mathrm{T}(\varnothing)=\mathrm{T}(\varnothing)$ OR 128
HS 1050 POKE 56331-I,T(I):NEXT I
FC 1060 RETURN
PE 1099 REM ** READ T-O-D CLOC K TIME
AG 11øø TM\$="":FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 3
HK $1110 \mathrm{~T}(\mathrm{I})=\operatorname{PEEK}(56331-\mathrm{I})$
AM $112 \emptyset$ IF $I>\emptyset$ THEN $114 \varnothing$
MK $113 \emptyset$ AP $\$={ }^{\prime \prime} A M^{\prime \prime}: I F T(\varnothing)>127$ \{SPACE\}THEN AP\$=" PM": $\mathrm{T}(\varnothing)=\mathrm{T}(\varnothing)$ AND 127
MR 1140 TM $\$=T M \$+C H R \$(48+(T(I)$ (SPACE\}AND 24ø)/16) + CH RS(48+(T(I) AND 15))+"

GC 1150 NEXT I:TMS=LEFT $\$(T M \$, 8$ )
DJ $116 \varnothing$ RETURN
Either program can be modified to use the clock in CIA 2 simply by changing the references to location 56331 to 56587.

To use either program, enter a sixdigit value for the current time and a single letter indicating whether the time is a.m. or p.m. Don't add any separators between hours, minutes, and seconds. For example, enter 9:15:00 as 091500. One idiosyncrasy must be mentioned: Because of a bug in the CIA chips, you must specify $P$ ( $p . m$. .) when entering times between 12:00:00 midnight and 12:59:59 a.m., and A (a.m.) for times between 12:00:00 noon and 12:59:59 p.m. The proper a.m./p.m. indication will appear when the time is displayed. If you want, you can modify the time-setting routine in the programs to perform this conversion automatically.

The TOD clocks have other features, including an alarm capability. For more information, refer to Mapping the Commodore 128 or Mapping the Commodore 64 , from COMPUTE! Books.

## 128 KoalaPad Picture Loader

We purchased a Commodore 128 about nine months ago and have been looking for a way to use our collection of Koala pictures in a BASIC 7.0 program. With the 128 's advanced graphics commands, it should be easy for us to develop games and other programs using the Koala screens as backgrounds. Is there a program available that will load our Koala pictures directly from BASIC 7.0?

William J. Meers
Koala screens are stored in multicolor bitmap format. Each file is 10,000 bytes long. The first 8000 bytes contain bitmap information. The next 1000 bytes are screen information (the first part of the color information), and the last 1000 are for color memory. Multicolor bitmap screens get information from three sources. The bitmap determines where to look for color information for each pixel. If a pixel's corresponding bit pair is 00 , the background color appears in that location. If the bit
pair is 01, the pixel's color comes from the upper nybble of the associated screen memory location, and if it's 10, from the lower nybble of the screen memory location. When the bit pair is 11, an associated color memory location determines the color. (Each screen or color memory location controls a $4 \times 8$ block of pixels, corresponding to a multicolor character cell.)

On the 128, the GRAPHIC 3 command puts the screen in multicolor bitmap mode. The bitmap is at $\$ 2000$ (8192 decimal), the screen is at \$1C00 (7168), and color memory is always at \$D800 (55296). The short program below loads and displays KoalaPad files.

RX 100 REM RESERVE BANK 1 MEMO RY
AD 110 POKE58, 32 :CLR
JM 120 REM LOAD INTO BANK ONE
XF 130 BLOAD "?PIC A*",B1,P491 52
HK 140 GRAPHIC 3:FAST
3H $150 \mathrm{~B} 2=49152: \mathrm{Bl}=8192: \mathrm{C} 2=491$ $52+9$ øø $: \mathrm{Cl}=55296: \mathrm{S} 2=491$ $52+8 ø ø 0: S 1=7168$
ES $16 \emptyset$ REM DO COLOR MEMORY
GR $170 \mathrm{X}=\emptyset: \mathrm{Y}=\emptyset: \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ TO 999: BANK 1:T=(PEEK (C2+I) AN D 15) +1 : COLOR 3, T
AM 180 LOCATE $X, Y:$ DRAN $3: X=X+4$ : IF $\mathrm{X}>159$ THEN $\mathrm{X}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+$ 8
GR 190 NEXT
XJ 2 Øø SLOW:SLEEP 1:FAST
SG 210 REM DO SCREEN MEMORY
HJ 220 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ TO $999:$ BANK $1: T$ $=\operatorname{PEEK}(S 2+I)$ : BANK $\varnothing:$ POKE S1+I, T: NEXT
SD 230 REM FLASH PICTURE
XR 240 SLOW:SLEEP 1:FAST
ES 250 REM DO BITMAP
EJ 260 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ TO 7999:BANK 1: $\mathrm{T}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{B} 2+\mathrm{I}):$ BANK $\varnothing:$ POK E B1+I, T: NEXT
JE 270 SLOW
RH 280 REM READY TO GO
The program first BLOADs the file into an available section of memory and then POKEs the values into their proper locations. The program takes about two minutes to run. Change the filename in line 130 to the name of your picture.

## ML Sector Reader

Can you show me how to read a track and sector in machine language on the 64? Currently, I'm using the LADS assembler. Could you also print a list of the 64's built-in Kernal routines, describing what each does?

Fred Becker
The short program below is adapted from the routine RDBUFF in COMPUTE! Books' Machine Language Routines for the 64 and 128. Enter it using a standard machine language monitor, or with your assembler. When executed, this routine reads the first block of the directory (track 18, sector 1) into a buffer within the disk drive, and then copies this buffer into memory at \$C06D, just past the program.

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[^3]First, the disk command channel must be opened (\$C039-\$C049) using secondary address 15. Next, an internal disk buffer is allocated, with the equivalent of OPEN 1,8,3,"\#", at \$C04A-\$C05E. The secondary address, 3 in this case, is important. It must be used in the block-read command.

The string U1,3,0,18,1 sends five pieces of information to channel 15 (\$C006-\$C018). U1 is the sector-read command to the disk drive. The 3 corresponds to the secondary address of the buffer (the 3 in OPEN 1,8,3). The 0 is the drive number (if you have a dual drive such as the MSD, you could use 1). The 18 and 1 are the track and sector numbers, respectively, for the block to be read.

When the 1541 or 1571 receives the U1 command, it copies the given disk sector into memory inside the disk drive. All that remains is to read the data into the computer's memory. At this point, we CHKIN with a 1 (the 1 in OPEN 1,8,3), to specify logical file 1 as the channel to be read, and then loop 256 times with CHRIN, to read the bytes and store them.

Finally, logical files 1 and 15 are closed and the program is done.

This routine relies heavily on the 64's built-in Kernal routines. Because of space limitations, we're unable to provide a detailed description of these routines, but there are several books that cover them, including the Programmer's Ref-
erence Guide, Mapping the 64, and Mapping the 128.
; open the command channel
C000 $20 \quad 39$ C0 JSR \$C039 ; open a disk buffer
C003 $20 \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad$ C0 $\quad$ JSR $\$ \mathrm{C} 04 \mathrm{~A}$
; designate channel 15 for output with CHKOUT
C006 A2 0F LDX \#\$0F C008 20 C9 FF JSR \$FFC9 ; send the block read command
("U1,3,0,18,1")
; to channel 15

| C00B | A0 | 00 |  |  | LDY |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | \#\$00 ; restore output device with CLRCHN C019 20 CC FF JSR SFFCC ; open logical file 1 for input with CHKIN

C01C A2 01 LDX
\#\$01
C01E 20 C6 FF JSR SFFC6 ; get a character from disk buffer with CHRIN

| C021 | A0 | 00 |  | LDY | $\# \$ 00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C023 | 20 | CF | FF | JSR | $\$ F F C F$ | ; store it to memory beginning at $\$ \mathrm{C} 06 \mathrm{D}$ C026 99 6D C0 STA SC06D, Y ; next character

C029 C8 INY
; read 256 characters (until .Y wraps to 0 ) C02A D0 F7 BNE \$C023
; close the disk buffer (logical file 1)
C02C A9 01
LDA \#S01


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C02E 20 C3 FF JSR \$FFC3 ; close the command channel
C031 A9 0F LDA \#\$0F
C033 20 C3 FF JSR \$FFC3
; restore input device with CLRCHN and exit
C036 4C CC FF JMP \$FFCC
; Subroutines start here
; file number
C039 A9 0F LDA \#\$0F
; device number for disk drive
C03B A2 08 LDX \#\$08
; secondary address for command channel
C03D A0 0F LDY \#S0F
; $15,8,15$ is set to be opened with SETLFS
C03F 20 BA FF
JSR SFFBA
; length of name is zero
C042 A9 00
LDA \#\$00
; set filename to ""' with SETNAM
C044 20 BD FF JSR SFFBD
; open command channel and RTS
C047 4C C0 FF JMP SFFC0 ;
; logical file number
C04A A9 01
LDA \#\$01
; disk drive
C04C A2 08 LDX \#\$08
; secondary address
C04E A0 03 LDY \#\$03
$; 1,8,3$ is set to be opened with SETLFS
C050 20 BA FF JSR SFFBA
; filename is one character
C053 A9 01 LDA \#\$01
; point to "\#" which specifies
; a drive buffer
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { C055 } & \text { A2 } & \text { 5F } & \text { LDX } & \text { \#S5F } \\ \text { C057 } & \text { A0 } & \text { C0 } & \text { LDY } & \text { \#SC0 }\end{array}$
; set filename to "\#" with SETNAM
C059 20 BD FF JSR SFFBD
; open the drive buffer with OPEN and
RTS
C05C 4C C0 FF JMP \$FFC0
; ASCII "\#"
C05F 23
; ASCII "U1,3,0,18,1" follows
; "U1," - U1 is block read
C060 $55 \quad 31 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$
; " 3, " -3 is secondary address
C063 $33 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$
; " 0 ," - 0 means drive zero
C065 30 2C
; " 18, " -18 is track number
C067 $31 \quad 38 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$
; " 1 " -1 is sector number
C06A 31
; carriage return and 0 end to end command
C06B OD 00

## Printer Commands

After reading your article about printing Commodore graphics, I have some questions. Apparently the only way to get essentially gapless linefeeds is with a CHR\$(8) command. But if you want to print keyboard graphics, will sending a CHR\$(15) after the CHR\$(8) work? Heretofore I have had the impression that gapless lines and keyboard graphics are mutually exclusive. I'm writing a program that needs this capability and have no Commodore printer on which to test it.

The article said the 1526 and MPS-802, while not having a hi-res graphics mode, do have adjustable line spacing. You give an example using channel 6. What is the increment of the $\operatorname{CHR} \$(X)$ call? Some printers are $1 / 100$ inch, some are $1 / 72$ inch, some $1 / 144$ inch.

You allude to a variety of public domain programs for screen dumps, but do not name any sources. I'd like to know where to find a public domain hi-res dump program. Ben Johnson
The first thing to understand about Commodore printers is that there are two broad families in which they fall and that the command codes for graphics are unique to each family. In the first group (the graphics printers) are the 1525, MPS-801, MPS803, MPS-1000, and MPS-1200. In the second group (nongraphics) are the 1526 and MPS-802.

The CHR\$(8) and CHR\$(15) codes apply to the first group only; they don't work on the 1526 or 802 . Sending a CHR $\$(8)$ to the printer puts it in hi-res graphics mode. Sending a CHR\$(15) switches the printer back to text mode (which might be either upper-/lowercase or uppercase/graphics, depending on which character set you've selected). In graphics mode, the printer prints eight lines per inch. In text mode, it prints six lines per inch, with a small gap between lines to enhance readability. If there were no gap, the lines would be stacked on top of each other, with no space at all between adjacent lines.

The way to print text with no gaps between the lines is relatively simple. At the start of a line-at the left edge of the page-send a CHRS(15). Now the printer is in text mode and prints the characters as it receives them. As the very last character in the line, send a CHR $\$(8)$ that's not followed by a semicolon, which adds RETURN. Since the printer is in hi-res mode, it advances without a gap to the next line, which again should begin with a CHR\$(15) to switch back to text mode.

For 1526 s and MPS-802s, you shouldn't send the CHR\$(8) and CHR\$(15). Instead, at the beginning of the program, include the following line:

## 1 OPEN 6,4,6: PRINT\#6,CHRS(24);:CLOSE6

The steps between lines are either 1/144 inch or $1 / 216$ inch, depending on whether you read the old manual or the new one. Our experience with the 1526 and 802 indicates that 1/216 inch is probably correct, although 1/144 inch might be the spacing on older models of the 1526, of which there are at least two versions. The CHR\$(24) sets line spacing to 24/216 inch ( 8.1 characters per inch).

There are several sources for public domain programs. Although GAZETTE programs aren't in the public domain, we've published at least four hi-res screen dump programs (for both families of Commodore printers), the most recent of these being "Screen Dump Set for the 128" (September). We also have an extremely fast hi-res screen dump program for the 128 and 64. with any Commodore printer slated for publication in an upcoming issue. For truly public domain programs, check with a local user group. If there are none nearby, nothing prevents you from joining a user group long-distance (you wouldn't be able to attend meetings, but you could benefit from the disks of public domain programs). If you have a modem, there are thousands of bulletin boards and several large telecommunications services that you could check for hi-res screen dump programs.


Keith Ferrell, Features Editor

How are people using their 64s and $128 s$ ? We found these computers involved in everything from monitoring chicken farms to running remote gas plants. As noted by one of the people you'll meet below, the 64 is more powerful than the computers that were running banks and countries just a few years ago. Find out how people are putting that power to work.

People will always find new uses for the versatile Commodore 64 and 128. The GAZETTE talked to some subscribers and found out that their machines are more productive than ever.

The versatility of the machines-and the huge base of applications software available for themis matched by the variety of applications they're used for. Perhaps not surprisingly, many of those applications are business related. Many people have found Commodore 64 s and 128 s to be perfect computers for managing small businesses-and some not so small businesses. More than a few of the users we spoke to count on their Commodores to help manage enterprises grossing a million dollars or more a year.

There's an altruistic side to Commodore users as well. It would be hard to estimate just how many community, charity, and civic functions get a helping hand from citizens with skills, Commodores, and the urge to volunteer.


## Disk-Based Publishing

Six years ago Don Vandeventer started publishing a periodical called The Home Business Directory. "I did the magazine on a typewriter and I was going nuts," Vandeventer recalls. "I was looking for a computer but, to be honest, I wasn't looking for a Commodore. I didn't think it would meet my needs."

Then he saw a demonstration of OmniWriter. On the strength of the demonstration of that word processor, Vandeventer bought a 64 and immediately began producing his magazine on it. "I was very pleased with the power the 64 and OmniWriter gave me," he says.

As a result of his own cottage industry success, Vandeventer was asked to do articles for publications including The Mother Earth News and In-Business. "The articles evolved into consulting and writing assignments from other magazines."

While the 64 served him well, Vandeventer purchased a 128 as soon as it was available. "In addition to word processing, I do a lot of one-on-one consulting about using Commodore systems in home businesses," Vandeventer says.

Gradually, he found himself becoming more and more familiar with the variety of programs available for business use on the 64 .
"The more I worked with the 64 ," he says, "and with people using 64 s in business, the more I was impressed. Today, we may measure by the standards of an IBM or a Macintosh or the Amiga, and they're just an entirely different class of computer.
"But we forget that just a few years ago entire banking systems and countries were run with less computer than our Commodore 64."

Nor does Vandeventer believe the 64 has been entirely superseded by these new machines. Too often, he notes, first-time computer purchasers are steered to machines they don't need. People don't have to have 640 K of RAM or a hard disk drive, he says. "For many home and small business applications, the " 64 and the 128 are ideal solutions."

Having encountered so many satisfied 64 and 128 users who were using their machines successfully in small businesses, Vandeventer perceived another publishing niche. A little over a year ago he started a new magazine, Commodore Money Machine, aimed at the entrepreneur. With a subscription base of 3000, Commodore Money Machine is growing steadily.

Do the 64 and the 128 still offer opportunity for the entrepreneurial user? According to Vandeventer, there are plenty of opportunities available.
"Almost any small business or cottage industry," he says, "can use a 64 or a 128 and software. Whether it's word processing, mailing lists, creating flyers to be mailed out, producing small catalogs or news-letters-you're really not limited."

## Citizen Elder

In 1982, George Elder, of Cornelius, Oregon, found himself shut in after a coronary. While convalescing, Elder began doing work for a number of local civic and service organizations. Using a typewriter, Elder compiled data, designed forms, and wrote reports and resolutions.
"Because my spelling was atrocious," Elder recalls with a laugh, "I needed something that would provide spelling correction." Elder purchased a 64 and began configuring a system that would meet his needs. "I finally came up with a system that included a dual disk drive and a printer."

Now he maintains databases on all the key individuals in Cornelius, economic development council information, and other matters of local interest. Elder works his equipment hard-since 1982 he's gone through two CPUs and a disk drive.

Working out of his home, Elder now serves two communities in various ways. "We just had a Blueberry Festival," he says, "and most of the

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small signs, and all of the record keeping and project planning were accomplished on my equipment.'

In addition to word processing and a spelling checker, Elder uses database, spreadsheet, and desktop publishing software for the various activities he and his 64 undertake. Elder's health restricts him to his home much of the time. With his 64 , he doesn't mind the confinement as much.
"I put in 8 to 12 hours a day in my office," he says. His system has grown since he purchased that first 64. "Now there are two 64 s , a drawing board, a copy machine-wall-to-wall equipment!"

Does the 64 hold up under the amount of work Elder produces on it? Absolutely. "I think that for anybody with a small business, just getting started, the 64 is the ideal machine for an entrepreneur on low budget, setting up. It's to his advantage to have the 64 , because everything that the bigger machines will do is available for the 64. It's just a matter of deciding which programs you need to do your jobs. It's the most cost-effective computer system around."

## Logging On

Timberline Log Homes of the Bitterroot Valley in Montana is a custom manufacturer of log homes. For the past three years, mill manager Sven Abrahamsen has used a 64 to keep a close tally on all of the logs required for each home the company is commissioned to produce. A home can require anywhere from 100 to more than 400 separate logs, each of them pre-cut.

Abrahamsen uses a database to keep track of the list of cut logs, as well as to monitor production. "We don't want to send a house across the country and then find out we're missing two logs and have to freight them out," Abrahamsen notes. Using the 64 to track the logs, Abrahamsen says, "we've found that the 64 pays for itself many times over."

At home, Abrahamsen has a 128 he uses for a variety of purposes, one of which is a community birthday calendar. "Every year we print out a calendar that includes about 800 people from the community." The calendar is a fundraising project with individuals
paying to have their names included. "I sort the names by date and print them out for the calendar," Abrahamsen says.

## Farm Equipment

For the past year, Doris Harrelson has been using her 128 to keep track of both her seafood business and her farm. She uses the machine to follow the amount of oysters and crabs purchased for Captain Stan's Seafood, as well as for managing a farm with more than 20,000 chickens.

Located in Wenona, Maryland, Harrelson notes that at present she's purchasing about a hundred bushels of hard crabs a week. "And this is a slow period," she says. "We also have a softshell business where we purchase peelers, and then we shed them out. We keep track of all different sizes." Harrelson ships seafood to several states.

Using Vizastar and Vizawrite, Harrelson tracks a variety of information and handles company mailings. "I enter in my monthly figures, and then the program is automated, producing a monthly statement that can be five pages long-which shows you how complicated a seafood operation can be!"

The 128 comes in handy for the chicken farm as well. "I use the machine primarily in the chicken raising," she says. "The computer lets me get averages of the feed we use, and so on."

Harrelson is satisfied with the 128 , although she would like to see more software designed to run in 128 mode. That caveat notwithstanding, she's pleased with the contribution the 128 has made to her business over the last year.

She appreciates the 128 's simplicity of operation, as well as the efficiency of the software she uses. "Being a novice at using a computer," Harrelson says, "I'm sure that there are things I could be doing that would consolidate a lot of my work. But I just don't have the time to spend a year learning a program."

Harrelson wishes she had more time simply to study software. "But the oyster season is about to start," she notes, "and along with all the other information, I have to keep track of how many bushels of oysters we buy and, once we've shucked them, how they come out.

There are four different grades, and we track how many of each bushel come out. The 128 and Vizastar have set all this up for me."

## Reaching Out

As a result of a blood disease, Sharon Serpe, of Bayonne, New Jersey, finds herself occasionally confined to her home. During such times she uses her 64 and QuantumLink to keep in touch with the rest of the world.
"On QuantumLink there are lots of different clubs. One of them is called the disABILITIES Club," Serpe says. "I find it to be very helpful in a lot of different ways."

The disABILITIES Club meets at various times, on QuantumLink, with various topics, discussion groups, and areas of interest. Serpe goes online at least once a week.

In what ways is the club helpful? "One, the people alone are helpful. When you're ill, there aren't many people you can talk to about your illness. But when you're online, you can talk with people who've been there themselves. They relate to you, they understand. I've made a lot of friends through the club."

Serpe also calls upon members of the club for advice and information. "If I have any questions about my disability, there are people there to answer my questions."

Conversation flows both ways, Serpe points out. In addition to asking for information, she finds that others seek her out. "If there's something on someone's mind, or they need someone to talk to, you can go to a 'private room' and discuss your problems and help each other out."

Serpe has had her computer for about six months, and quickly overcame her initial nervousness about using the machine. She likes the fact that her 64 provides an opportunity to get in touch with people who might otherwise not get in touch with each other. "You can talk to up to a dozen people at a time," she says.

Would she recommend a 64 and modem for people who are restricted to their homes. "I sure would," she says. "I find sometimes, when I'm disabled and have to stay home, that the 64 gives me a lot of things to do and keeps my mind occupied."

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## $128=\mathrm{N}$

Don Reynolds has set up four 128s as remote monitors/controllers for small, unmanned gas plants producing liquid nitrogen, oxygen, and argon for businesses that include frozen foods and hospitals. "Most of these unmanned plants," Reynolds says, "are in remote locations. It used to be that we'd send a man out to one of these plants about once a week. Whenever one of the plants would shut down, we'd also have to send a man out there, which takes quite a bit of money." It made sense to Reynolds to try to computerize as much of the operation as he could.

Three years ago, the first time he converted a plant, Reynolds tried using a 64. "That didn't really work," Reynolds says, "so we switched up to the 128 , mainly for the 80 -column display and the expanded memory." Those features allow the machines to be used to keep hourly and daily averages of gas production.

Reynolds wrote a program, "Remote Operator," and a colleague designed the hardware interfaces. "The program is similar to a BBS," Reynolds says. "It operates in the same way. You sign on with an ID and a password, then work through a series of menus. From the menus we retrieve analog information, temperature information, and digital information. We have a series of digital outputs that lets us start and stop equipment remotely."

The 128 s are also constantly scanning for alarms. "They run 24 hours a day," Reynolds explains, "just like a bulletin board. An operator at our main facility has the duty of calling each plant every day and getting a page of information from each of the plants."

If a 128 detects an alarm, it calls the main facility. "The 128 logs on to our host computer and lets us know which of the remote plants is having a problem." The operator then calls the 128 to find out what the specific problem is. It's particularly impressive that many of those problems can be corrected over the phone link with the 128. "If not," Reynolds says, "we send someone out to fix the problem."

Each of the plants is equipped with a 128, a 1571 disk drive, a 1670 modem, and a color monitor.

The largest of the plants produces, daily, close to a million cubic feet of liquid nitrogen.

On his own time, Reynolds uses a 128 for programming and a 64 to operate a bulletin board.

## Old And New

For a year and a half, Stoney Sikorski kept the books for two antiques businesses on her 64. Although she's recently upgraded to an Amiga, she still keeps her 64 on her desk.

Sikorski has run both an an-tique-watch business and an antiques brokerage on her 64. "I used OmniWriter not only for correspondence, but also for generating appraisals of antiques," she says.

For spreadsheet work she used VizaStar, which she adapted for bookkeeping and accounting purposes. "I also used VizaStar and the 64 to keep track of inventory," she says.

Having moved to the Amiga, Sikorski retains a fondness for the 64. "It did everything I wanted it to do," she says. "I got the Amiga simply because of the increased speed, graphics, and memory it offered. The businesses I ran with the 64 were a little bit smaller, but everything I do now [on the Amiga] I did then. I couldn't imagine running a business without a computer."

She plans to give the 64 to her son when he's a little older.

## Horsepower

Honeycutt Farms is an 88 -acre thor-oughbred-horse boarding and training farm with as many as 80 mares, foals, and yearlings. That many horses-and customers-generates a lot of records, and Honeycutt Farms manages those records on a Commodore 64.
"We've had our 64 about three years," reports Diane Hays. "We use it for all of our health records, our billings, and to keep track of mares and foals."

Billings are accomplished using Superbase, with all other records kept on PFS File and PFS Report. Hays says that the 64 delivers plenty of capacity for the purposes they require, although there has been some discussion, recently, of upgrading to a 128 .

Despite some early nervousness about the computer, Hays is now relaxed and comfortable with
using it. "Over the period of time that I've used the 64, I've found that it's very simple to operate and very adequate for our needs," Hays says.

## Meeting The Challenge

Tom Schlechte depends on his 128 and a carefully slected group of software to keep track of more than 600 customers for Atlantic Filter, a water filtration equipment company, and supplier of chemicals and salt to businesses in the Lakeland, Florida area.

Setting up invoice and receivables records for hundreds of customers was a challenge, but a challenge Schlechte was eager to undertake. He wanted to prove something. "You don't have to go out and spend five or ten thousand dollars to do the accounting for any small company," he says.

Having begun with a 64 in 1985, Schlechte's system now includes a 128 , dual 1571 drives, and a Star SG10 printer. For business applications, Schlechte believes that the dual drives are all but indispensable. "Once we've loaded the program and put customer data in one drive, and numbers on the second drive, we don't have any disk-swapping problems at all," he says.

Ease of use and training was one of the attractions of the Commodore system. Schlechte applied the same standards to the software he selected. "In fact," he notes, "we decided on the software we would use before we decided on the computer."

He recommends that those people considering using their computer for business purposes spend some time studying their needs and the ways in which computerization can meet those needs. Schlechte has only a few reservations about the solution he selected.
"The one problem is that we still have not found any 128 software that suits our needs," he says. "So we're still using 64 software and using the 64 mode on the 128. It's been kind of a disappointment. But the first software company that comes up with an effective accounting program for the 128 is going to make some money. With the right software, you've got something that can be a very serious business machine."

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## Lt. Kernal Hard Disk Drive

Put simply, I think the Lt. Kernal Hard Drive by Xetec is the most powerful peripheral device available for Commodore 64 and 128 computers. No other peripheral enhances and expands these computers' capabilities to the extent that the Lt. Kernal does.

Hard disk drives have been available for the 64 and 128 for several years. Several hard drives are presently on the market, including the Lt. Kernal, in a price range that, while expensive, is within the reach of many users. In fact, the Lt. Kernal itself has been around for some time. This latest version is a reincarnation of a hard drive of the same name originally marketed by Fiscal Information, a mainframe and minicomputer company. As a result of the developers' big systems expertise, several features of the Lt. Kernal reflect capabilities primarily found on mainframe and minicomputers.

But the Lt. Kernal is a microcomputer peripheral, and elements of its design display a careful understanding of the market. The hard drive is contained in a sturdy metal housing, which also contains its power supply. The housing leaves a fairly large footprint, with dimensions of 14 -inch (width) by 12 -inch (depth) by 3 -inch (height). Fortunately, the housing is strong enough to sit beneath and act as a stand for the monitor, making it easier to fit the drive into restricted work spaces.

In addition to the drive, an interface, which Xetec labels the host adapter, is required for use with the 64 and 128. The host adapter is inserted into the cartridge port on the back of the computer and is connected to the hard drive by cable.

Once the drive is hooked up, you might want to take a while to survey its capabilities. First of all, the hard drive has a standard capacity of 20 megabytes of storage space, which is roughly the equivalent of 120 single-sided floppy disks. The hard drive's storage space can be divided up into 11 different logical units, which in turn can be divided into 15 separate subdirectories.

The benefits of the capacity almost pale beside the speed the Lt. Kernal de-

livers. Its load and save speeds are over 100 times faster than the 1541 disk drive. In fact, load time becomes almost irrelevant-most software programs are up and running almost instantly.

After you switch on the power, the hard drive automatically runs itself through a series of diagnostic examinations. Once the diagnostics are passed, the entire system activates and gives you the READY prompt. From that prompt, you can type in the name of a program you wish to run without using a RUN or LOAD command. Also, the drive can be instructed to automatically execute an application program upon successful power up.

The Lt. Kernal supports both 128 and 64 modes of operation. By way of the CONFIG command, the user can access a configure program stored on the drive that permits the user to define which mode of operation the drive will be in after booting up. Additionally, CONFIG allows the user to set the default parameters for other aspects of operation, such as the default logical unit
number, device number, and so on. By the time you read this review, Xetec was to have revised the operating system to support the CP/M mode of operation (on the Commodore 128), as well.

The Lt. Kernal disk operating system (currently version 6.3) has or enhances 42 system commands of the 1541's DOS. These commands can be divided into four basic categories. First, there are commands that relate to file management, such as COPY, which copies a file from one file or directory to another within the hard drive. The second category of commands includes commands designed to simplify programming, such as RENUM, which renumbers BASIC program lines, or OOPS, an often life-saving command that will attempt to recover the most recently deleted file.

The next category includes commands that aid in the management of KEY files, a built-in "keyed-index, random access method" file system. KEY files are similar to relative files and are used by sophisticated database man-


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agement software for the quickest and most flexible method of storing and retrieving data. The KEY file system does not have to be mastered-or even used - to take advantage of the Lt. Kernal. I'd point out, though, that the KEY file system is a programmer's dream, permitting the user to design a custom database system to fully exploit the speed and storage capabilities of the Lt. Kernal. A Commodore 64 or 128 together with the Lt. Kernal hard drive, via the KEY file system, can provide its user with a serious computerized data management system that will rival that of any microcomputer system.

There are a few other commands that deserve special attention. FASTCOPY is a copy command that permits the user to quickly backup and/or restore data between the Lt. Kernal and a floppy drive. While the Lt. Kernal is sturdily constructed, made to stand up under commercial use, it can be prone to the same electronic failures that bring down any piece of equipment. Backing up data is essential even for systems as reliable and durable as the Lt. Kernal, and FASTCOPY offers a quick and painless storage backup method. Use it.

One of the most interesting commands available on the Lt. Kernal is ICQUB, (pronounced as ice cube). ICQUB operates much like the Snapshot and Capture cartridges available for the 64 , in that ICQUB captures a memory-resident program in 64 mode and stores it to the hard drive. Thereafter, the program can be invoked from the hard drive and will be restored to the memory of the computer at the exact point the program is captured. Xetec is quick to point out in its documentation, however, that ICQUB is not a software pirating feature, as the captured program can be run only from the hard drive. Copies of the captured program stored to a floppy disk will not run.

ICQUB's value is that it permits you to run copy-protected software from the Lt. Kernal. This is a value to users not only in permitting them to back up their copy-protected software, but also in allowing their copy-protected software to take advantage of the Lt. Kernal's loading speed and other advantages. I tested the ICQUB feature with several different copy-protected commercial programs. Most programs that are completely memory resident were successfully captured with ICQUB, although several programs took more than one attempt to gain success. I might also point out that some of the latest copy-protection schemes employ a "dongle" or security key that goes either in the joystick ports or the cassette port. This type of copy-protection will not be defeated by ICQUB, and those security devices must be used to
successfully run the program from the hard drive.

As indicated above, the Lt. Kernal is designed with an experienced programmer in mind. Not only is it equipped with a sophisticated KEY file system, usually found only on mainframe and minicomputers, but it also has several enhanced commands to aid in programming. The Lt. Kernal's disk operating system allows up to seven files to be open for reading and writing simultaneously, in addition to the commands/ error channel. All of these features, together with the speed and storage capacity of the drive, provide the programmer with an excellent environment for the design and testing of software.

## The benefits of the drive's 20- <br> megabyte storage capacity almost pale beside the speed

 the Lt. Kernal delivers. Its load and save speeds are over 100 times faster than the 1541 disk drive. In fact, load time becomes almost irrelevant.There are some reservations to consider with respect to the drive, mostly derived from the complexity of the Lt. Kernal operating system and what the drive has to do to enhance the 64 and 128's capabilities. The biggest reservation I have is that the Lt. Kernal requires some internal modifications to the computer. The manual carefully takes you step-by-step from opening the computer case to exchanging a certain microchip to the running of additional wires within your computer. Needless to say, such procedures are dangerous to the health of your computer, and one wrong move could result in failure of your entire system.

While the Lt. Kernal will work in the 128 mode of the Commodore 128, it will not work properly together with a 1571 disk drive-unless the 1571 is locked into the 1541 mode or an additional cut and patch job is made within the computer to coordinate the Lt. Kernal's activities with that of the "burst" speed capabilities of the 1571 drive. If one of these steps is missing, disk operations on the 1571 are unreliable. This problem is not documented by Xetec in the manual accompanying the Lt. Kernal.

Since the cut and patch job within the computer should be done only by a professional technician, Xetec does not provide users with the information to
make the cut and patch job until they can demonstrate to Xetec that they can do the modification without damaging their computers. As an alternative, however, Xetec will help users design a modified cable that will run between the 1571 and the computer that will prevent the drive from going into "burst" mode.

I also have a few problems with the manual accompanying the drive. On one hand, it provides excellent information describing the new and enhanced system commands available on the Lt. Kernal and examples of their use. Also, the manual goes into helpful detail concerning general programming considerations and the use of the KEY file system. On the other hand, I ran into several basic problems that were not documented. For instance, the ICQUB command invokes the menudriven ICQUB program. I was not able to successfully capture a program using ICQUB until I learned from Fiscal Information that both the Lt. Kernal and the floppy drive had to have the same device number.

Nor does the manual warn you that switching the power-up mode of operation from 128 to 64 (CONFIG) without making a corresponding clock speed change could leave you in the 64 mode with a two-megahertz clock speedwhich might be interesting for programmers, but leaves most users blinded with a scrambled composite monitor screen. Having accidentally stumbled into this pitfall, I had to blindly enter commands to the Lt. Kernal and move through the CONFIG menus by memory in order to reconfigure the system to restore the proper monitor screen.

The Lt. Kernal is a terrific peripheral for the Commodore computers, but it's not for every Commodore computer user. Its current price range makes it a relatively expensive peripheral, considering that hard drives for IBM-clone computers are running in the $\$ 300$ to $\$ 400$ range. At this price, many of the advanced features of the Lt. Kernal will be worthwhile primarily for the experienced programmer, BBS operator, or the small business user-but it seems steep for the average user.

At the same time, the prices of computer peripherals have historically come down, and, because the Lt. Kernal is such a valuable peripheral, it wouldn't have to come down far before a hard disk becomes a serious consideration for most 64 and 128 users.
-Scott Thomas
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## Jeremy Silman's Guide To Chess Openings and 50 Classic Chess Games

Learning to play chess is easy; learning to play chess well is an entirely different matter.

Millions of people pick up the rudiments of the game, enough to move the pieces around the board with some familiarity. But far fewer take the time or effort to really understand some of the basic concepts and lines of play that make chess such an intriguing and challenging game. Like tennis players, there are chess enthusiasts at every level of performance-from those who can barely bat the ball across the net to those who can routinely make diving cross-court backhand volleys that land just outside their opponents' reach.

It takes regular play, a commitment of time, and concentration to get beyond the beginner's stage, to understand the underlying concepts and the many lines of play that have proven successful over the centuries. Chess offers an inexhaustible supply of new positions, problems, and challenges with every setup of the board. On the other hand, there are road maps that experienced players have learned to help keep them away from dead ends and perilous routes.

While there are a profusion of computer chess programs available for Commodore 64 and 128 owners, few of the packages offer in-depth and annotated instructions to help novice players understand these well-traveled roadways. One of the first and best of this instructional genre, however, is Paul Whitehead Teaches Chess (reviewed in the July 1986 issue).

That package, produced by Enlightenment, offers not only a detailed interactive instructional program but also an excellent chess opponent program, the Coffeehouse Chess Monster, that lets you practice what you're learning by playing against the computer or against another player. By using an extensive branching system of examples and explanations on game play, beginners and experienced players alike can cover virtually every aspect of the game of chess

The same approach has been taken in another Commodore 64 program, also available from Enlightenment, called Jeremy Silman's Guide to Chess Openings. But here, rather than starting from the very beginning to show a wide-ranging overview of the game, the effort is to offer a thorough grounding in the all-important opening phase of chess play. Silman, a top U.S. chess player, takes the chess student through all of the major opening lines for both the white and black pieces.

The package comes with three disks for the 64: The first disk has the main guide program on one side and the Coffechouse Chess Monster on the other; the second and third disks contain the openings and their explanations for white and black pieces, respectively, on both sides of the disks. Also included in the package are two fold-out $17 \times 22$ inch roadmaps that show how the tutorials progress from move to move, branching as different variations crop up. The maps serve not only to let you know where in a tutorial you are, but also to see how to quickly jump from one part of the database to another without backing up board by board.

In the tutorials, you're presented with a two-dimensional game board that takes up about two-thirds of the screen. Standard algebraic notation is used, such as $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{e} 4$ (Knight captures the piece on File e at Rank 4). The rest of the screen presents text explanations of what is going on and the variety of options and where they lead. Also presented are different ways to move through the tutorial, helpful hints for using the program, and a method for changing the view of the board.

These packages are highly recommended as an excellent resource for chess players at all levels of play.

For example, pressing the right cursor arrow moves you forward in the tutorial by one board; pressing the cursor down arrow moves you back one board; pressing the $X$ key flips the board onscreen to show the other player's point of view; and pressing the plus key moves the program to what's called Express Depots-points from which you can jump to any board on the disk just by typing its number.

As you move through various openings and defenses, you'll find the accompanying explanations succinct and clear. The available options may at first seem bewildering in their number, but that feeling will diminish as you work with the program. Queen Pawn, English, Bird's, Larsen Attack, Sokolosky's, Ruy Lopez, and many other opening variations are presented. And appropriate defensive maneuvers are covered


Jeremy Silman's Guide To Chess Openings
quite well also. At any time during the tutorials, you can call up the chess program and take over game play to try your own luck against the computer.

Another Enlightenment package available for Commodore 64 chess players is 50 Classic Chess Games, an annotated collection of 50 of the best chess encounters played during different periods in history. The chess analysis is provided onscreen through comments written by Paul Whitehead, a noted chess player in U.S. and international competition.

Using the same type of road-map foldouts and branching structure in the program, you can step your way through each of these games, picking up pointers about strategy and seeing what makes these games so special.

The 50 games are divided into eight categories, including Old Masters (such as Paul Morphy versus the Duke of Brunswick), the Lasker Era, the Capablanca-Alekhine Era, the Botvinnik Era, the Bobby Fischer Era, Contemporary Soviets, The West Strikes Back, and the Karpov-Kasparov Era.

Each game appears to have been chosen not only for its particular style of play, but also for the valuable lessons that average players can learn by studying.

Both of these games are excellent companions to the original Paul Whitehead Teaches Chess, and they can stand on their own as well. Chess instruction is an often neglected aspect of computer chess programs. These packages are highly recommended as an excellent resource for chess players at all levels of play.
-Selby Bateman
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## Maniac Mansion

Whatever happened to teenagers-vs-the-mad-scientist movies?

There used to be lots of them-epics like I Was A Teenage Frankenstein, Attack of the Puppet People, The Giant Gila Monster, and I Was A Teenage Werewolf. In all of them, a group of teens banded together, usually to rescue one of their number from the clutches of a scientific genius, species decidedly deranged.

It's appropriate that Lucasfilm Games-which, through another arm you might have heard of, produced some of the most successful teenage science fantasy movies ever made-has resurrected those old teenagers against the mad scientist plots, updated them, and turned the whole thing into a campy computer game.

Maniac Mansion is the game, but it has a distinct movie feel to it. There's a precredit teaser-a flashback showing a meteor racing across a night sky to crash into the ground near the mansion of Dr. Fred, after which the credits roll, just like in a movie. And at various points during play, the onscreen scene cuts away from you to reveal action going on elsewhere in the evil house. Pop some corn, put some wheels on your computer chair, and you could almost pretend you were at the drive-in.

Like any good mystery manor, Maniac Mansion is full of doors that must be opened, locks that must be unlocked, secrets that must be revealed.

Unlike a trip to the movies, though, you're responsible for casting this production yourself, and for playing all of the roles. Our hero, and the central character, is Dave, whose girlfriend, Sandy, has been kidnapped by Dr. Fred. It's up to you to rescue Sandy, but you're going to need some help. Maniac Mansion lets you take two of your friends into the house of horrors with you.

Choose from Razor, a female punker; Bernard, a physics whiz with a cowardly streak; Jeff, a surfer; Syd, a rock musician; Michael, a photographer; or Wendy, a would-be novelist. With your team assembled, it's time to swallow your fear and approach the house of horrors.

Like any good mystery manor, Ma -

niac Mansion is full of doors that must be opened, locks that must be unlocked, secrets that must be revealed. Using a joystick-controlled interface, you can examine objects, pick them up, and put the tools you gather to work. The interface has a basic but surprisingly comprehensive choice of commands ranging from walk to and pick up to turn on, turn off, and fix. There seems to be no limit to the number of things you can carry along with you, and-considering the sorts of challenges you encounter inside the mansion-it's best to pick up anything that looks useful.

The user interface also lets you change your point-of-view character. Simply move the cursor to the New Kid option, and indicate which of the other kids you wish to play. While this feature lets you fan out and explore different levels of the house, there are some challenges that require at least two kids to master. And there are some situations you won't want to face alone.

Because you need more than one person to handle some of the challenges, it would be nice if the interface included a command by which you could order the others to follow you. As it is, you must shift back and forth among the characters, moving them one at a time to the desired location.

Maniac Mansion is a big house. Every room seems to lead to other rooms. From the foyer alone you have several choices, including a broad staircase, doors that open, and doors whose opening mechanism must be discovered.

Wandering around the first floor, you find a library, an old Atwater-Kentstyle radio that can be turned on to produce convincing static, secret panels, and a deliciously filthy kitchen complete with microwave, working faucet, and chainsaw.

Plaques and messages can be read using the player interface, lights can be turned on and off, suspicious-looking objects can be pushed or pulled to see if they are triggers for hidden compartments or doors.

Upstairs and downstairs, there are even more rooms, staircases, hatchways. In or around almost all of them are objects and lifeforms, including animated meat-eating plants, nuclear reac-


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tors, monster rock-'n'-roll gear, mummies, Victrolas and video games, cassette players and a Ham radio, clocks, lamps, and gravy stains.

The degree of detail in this game is exceptional. There are more than 400 items to be acted upon throughout the house. Many of the challenges you face require the bringing together of different things, from various rooms. Even if the contents don't seem to figure in the game, it's fun to poke around in cabinets or peep behind curtains. There's plenty of laughter hidden among the chills of Maniac Mansion.

The animation and graphics are likewise superb. Each of the teenagers is fully realized, with features and wardrobe that are wholly in character. The trappings and appointments of the rooms are colorful and convincing. The rooms and the objects they contain have a realistic three-dimensional look to them (considering the number of hidden compartments and secret rooms, four-dimensional might be more appropriate).

Cutting from scene to scene is an important part of any movie, and it's an important part of Maniac Mansion as well. At various, unexpected points in the action, the screen cuts away from you to present a scene over which you have no control, but which contributes information or urgency to your play. Some of the cuts show the evil scientist threatening the lovely Sandy-he has a machine that may soon be removing her brain. Then there's the deranged Ed, who gets hungry or decides to answer the door at the most unfortunate of times. If you pay attention to the cuts, you can sometimes hide from Ed-otherwise, it's off to the supposedly escape-proof dungeon.

And even if you escape Ed, there's the evil Nurse Edna, equally committed to keeping the dungeon populated. Underlying all of the madness is that evil meteor from the teaser. Allusions to it can be found in various artifacts throughout the house. The meteor also comes up in dialogue during some of the cuts.

Among the lingering effects of the malevolent meteor is a voraciously hungry but more-than-slightly adorable green tentacle which stands guard over still more rooms. Feed the tentacle, and you are allowed to pass. Should you encounter the tentacle again, you might learn something of its unhappy life. (The tentacle has a dreadful purple cousin eager to attack Sandy, one scene reveals.)

Eventually, if you can avoid capture by Ed, Nurse Edna, or Dr. Fredstill more roles for Anthony Perkins, Ellyn Burstyn, and John Agar-you stand a chance of rescuing Sandy and ending the horror of Maniac Mansion.

In fact, there are several successful endings. This is one "movie" that you can attend over and over again, without exhausting its possibilities or wealth of detail. Maniac Mansion is a house full of fun, and a superb substitute for those movies where a handful of teenagers are all that stand between a scientist and world domination (or at least conquest of the local malt shop crowd).
-Keith Ferrell
Lucasfilm Games
Distributed by Activision:
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Mountain View, CA 94043
\$34.95

## Three Action Games For The 64

If arcade-style sound and graphics are your preference, but pumping tokens into machines is not, you should look into Sanxion, Delta Patrol, and Bazooka Bill. Sanxion and Delta Patrol are marketed by Electronic Arts (as part of its new low-cost product line, Amazing Software) and Bazooka Bill is available from Spinnaker.

## Bazooka Bill

Cartoon-style violence abounds in Bazooka Bill, so it probably isn't the best game to buy for impressionable youngsters, which is a shame because its music and animation would be sure hits with the Saturday morning TV crowd. It's the most cartoonish of the three games reviewed here and (since Bazooka Bill's life can be extended indefinitely) the easiest for a beginning player.


Bazooka Bill finds himself in a modern-day battle of the Philippines, single-handedly taking on rebel forces in an attempt to rescue General MacArthur. Of course, as with any action game, the premise can be as thin as air-it's the action that's important. And there's plenty of action as impatient, square-jawed Bazooka Bill battles his way to the airport through crowds of machine-gun toting Marines.

The action takes place on three levels. Bill can move forward on two lev-
els, dashing up and down ladders and stairways to avoid threats and to make progress from scenario to scenario. The third level, analogous to rooftops and bluffs, is where Bill can shoot down helicopters and collect the odd cast-off weapons to add to his arsenal.

When the enemy forces quit coming, it's a sure sign that you're running in circles. To make headway, you have to go up and down ladders. Be careful, though-as tough as Bill is, he can lose a life from a simple fall.

When he runs out of lives, a counter appears on the screen. If you can hit the F5 key before five seconds have passed, Bill will be returned in fighting trim, though your score will be zeroed out.

The scenes are cartoon-realistic, comprising barracks, cities and towns, jungle, veld, and airports. When Bill steals a jet by climbing on board, he levitates briefly and gives a $V$ sign for victory before taking off for the next island. While in the air, he may shoot down jets and helicopters at will. The risk is approximately the same in the air as it is on the ground. In fact, if I were to criticize this game, it would be because nothing seems to come at Bill out of left field. After the first series of ground and air battles, the action is basically the same until MacArthur is rescued.

Bazooka Bill is fast-paced (whenever you stop the action by releasing the joystick, Bill petulantly taps the steel toe of his boondocker boot until you start him moving again) and frenzied. The colors and music are outstanding.

If you're an Arnold Schwarzenegger fan, you'll love Bazooka Bill.

## Sanxion

Chances are that you can correctly guess what the action is like in Sanxion just from the name. You are flying a delta-wing fighter through an Earthlike environment, over cities, oceans, deserts, and so on. Your ship and the enemy appear on two screens that give a 3-D aspect to the game. All you have to do is shoot the enemy ships down without being rammed yourself. Nothing could be simpler, right? Except that the sky is full of dodging and ducking enemy ships, and every few seconds a drone comes at you from behind. You have some control over the speed of the game: You can make your ship go faster by pressing to the right on the joystick or make it go slower by pressing to the left, but even at your slowest speed, the pace will leave you breathless.

The colors are fantastic, except at the moment when the landscape changes. For a brief moment everything goes gray; then the white of the ice, the red of the painted desert, the steel and concrete blue-gray of the city all come


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into view.
No music plays while the game is in progress, but when you are knocked from the sky, the dirge-like music begins as a display of the top five scores appears, replaced every few seconds with the game's logo.

Both of the Electronic Arts games are fast and pulse-quickening, with fully orchestrated musical scores and how-the-heck-did-they-do-it animation, but the all-out winner in this threesome is Delta Patrol, or simply Delta, as the logo proclaims.

## Delta Patrol

On the surface, Delta Patrol is no different from a hundred other outerspace "blast the alien" computer games. What sets it apart is the animation and graph-
ics, which are nothing short of superb.
From the very first screen, your monitor's display appears to become three dimensional, as if stars were actually rushing through it. It is a dramatic beginning, and what follows matches it in quality.

You are piloting a spacecraft that turns constantly as you barrel through obstacles and beings that defy description. Call them mine-laying toroids. Some of them resemble doughnuts that fly in serpentine formations. Others are like rainbow-colored tornadoes.

Accumulate points by destroying without being destroyed; gather powers, such as potent weapons and highspeed engines by flying through special ship enhancements; avoid the rocks of death-a maddening asteroid belt crawling with unnamed uglies and studded with rocks, any one of which might have your name on it.

The secret of a successful videogame is that it keeps you hooked while you fail miserably attempt after attempt, each time getting a little closer to the goal, outwitting the ghost monsters, escaping the maze, or whatever. Delta Patrol is a game that will have you playing, failing, and trying again until dawn. (It might as well have been titled Dawn Patrol).


You can't go wrong with any of these action games, though the superb quality of Delta Patrol is obvious from the very first screen. True arcade action has finally made it to the home screen. Think of all the quarters you'll save.
-Robert Bixby
Delta Patrol
Sanxion
Electronic Arts
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San Mateo, CA 94404
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# Sketch Pad 

Forrest Bentley

Perhaps the best Commodore 64 drawing program we've ever published, "Sketch Pad" includes many features and extremely fast response. Features such as Fill, Line, Square, Text, and Transfer-a powerful copy-and-paste option-make designing spectacular screens quick and easy. You can save your artwork to disk or print it out on a Commodore 1526 or MPS-802 printer. A joystick and disk drive are required.
"Sketch Pad" is a fast drawing program that allows you to create detailed color pictures. Using the $320 \times 200$ pixel bitmapped screen, Sketch Pad offers the highest resolution possible on the Commodore 64. And Sketch Pad has a wide variety of functions, from Draw mode to Line and Fill options.

Worth noting here is Sketch Pad's unique copy feature, Transfer. With Transfer, any section of the screen can be duplicated, reduced, and even saved to disk for later use. You can not only transfer objects from one section of the screen to another, you can also transfer objects from one complete drawing to another.

## Typing It In

Sketch Pad is composed of four programs: Program 1, the Sketch Pad main menu; Program 2, which handles all plotting done on the bitmap screen; Program 3, which saves your drawings to disk; and Program 4 for printing your sketches.

Program 1 is written in BASIC, so it is recommended that you use the "Automatic Proofreader" found elsewhere in this issue, to assist you in typing it in. If you do not own a Commodore 1526 or MPS-802 printer, delete the following lines in Program 1: 160, 410, 460, and 1040 through 1120-and do not type in Program 4. Note that the Commo-


In this example, Transfer mode has been used to make a miniaturized duplicate of the apple.


In "Sketch Pad," polygons are easily created using the Line tool.
dore 1525, MPS-801, and MPS-803 printers are not compatible with the 1526. Furthermore, almost all interfaces for non-Commodore printers emulate the 1525 , not the 1526 , and are, thus, also not compatible with the printing routine in Program 1.

Programs 2, 3, and 4 are each
written in machine language and must be entered using "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, answer the prompts as follows for each program:
Program 2
Starting address: 8000
Ending address: 944F
Program 3
Starting address: 4650
Ending address: 4697
Program 4
Starting address: C094
Ending address: C2DB
After typing in each program, save a copy to disk. Save Program 1 with the filename SKETCH-PAD MENU, Program 2 with the filename SKETCH-PAD, Program 3 with the filename SAVESKETCH, and Program 4 with the filename PRINTSKETCH, all on the same disk. When run, Sketch Pad looks for the programs with these filenames.

## Typing In Multiple Sittings

Program 2 is a very long machinelanguage program, over 5 K in length. If you want to stop typing the listing at some point and resume later, press SHIFT-S and follow the screen prompts. Remember to note the line number of the last line you typed in.

When you are ready to continue typing, load MLX, answer the starting and ending address prompts, then press SHIFT-L. MLX asks for the filename you gave to the partially typed-in program. After the load is complete, press SHIFT-N and tell MLX the line number you stopped at. Now, continue typing as before. When you finish all typing, MLX automatically prompts you to save the program.

## Running Sketch Pad

To run Sketch Pad, plug a joystick into port 2, turn on your 64, and enter LOAD "SKETCH-PAD MENU" ,8. After the program is loaded, type RUN and press RETURN. Sketch Pad's main menu appears.

The main menu offers nine op-tions-two selected via the function keys, seven with the joystick:

| f1 | Sketch |
| :--- | :--- |
| f7 | Print |
|  | Paint Color |
|  | Background Color |
|  | Save Sketch |
|  | Save Transfer |
|  | Load Sketch |
|  | Load Transfer |
|  | Exit To BASIC |

To choose an option, simply move the joystick up or down. A selected option appears in reverse video. As noted, the Sketch and Print options are selected by pressing f1 and f7, respectively.

## Sketch

Once you press f1, the bitmapped screen appears. Pressing f 1 while in this mode returns you to the main menu.

Once in Sketch Pad's bitmapped screen, you'll notice a penshaped sprite indicating where you're plotting. The joystick controls the pen. To draw, the pen must be down. The joystick's fire button toggles the pen up and down. So that you know the current orientation of your pen, two dark lines appear within the pen when it's down.

## Drawing Tools

Sketch Pad contains many drawing tools for the computer artist. The following describes these tools and how to access and use each of them.

Brushes: Sketch Pad offers a selection of six brushes which produce six different strokes. To select a new brush, press B. A brush indicator in the shape of the current brush appears to the upper left of the pen. Continue to press B until you find the brush you wish to use. If you do not want to see the brush indicator while drawing, press the Commodore key and B simultaneously. To turn the brush indicator back on, press Commodore-B again.

Eraser: If you make a mis-take-and we all do-you'll want an eraser. To access the eraser,
press E. The eraser end of the pen opens up to indicate that Erase mode is in effect. Now, when the pen is down, you erase points rather than draw them. The eraser uses the current brush shape. To return to Draw mode, press D.

Pen Color: To change the color of your pen, press A. Continue to press A until you find the color you want. This does not change the plotting color, just the color of the pen sprite. It's best to choose a pen color that contrasis well with the paint and canvas colors.

Pen Speed: You can speed up and slow down the pen's movement by pressing the plus and minus keys, respectively. Try not to get carried away when increasing your pen's speed-this program can move pretty darn fast.

Lines: This option, a straightedge tool, lets you draw accurate, straight lines.

To draw a line, press L. A plus $\operatorname{sign}(+)$ appears on the screen at the location of your pen. The plus sign specifies where the line will start. Now, move your pen to where you want the line to end and press the fire button. Instantly, a line is drawn using the current brush.

After the line is drawn, the plus sign moves to the current pen position (the line's endpoint), ready for another line. By allowing you to draw connecting lines like this, triangles, rectangles, and other polygons are easily created.

While in line mode, you may change your mind as to where the start of the line should be. To do this, simply press L again and the plus sign will exchange places with the pen. To exit line mode, press any key other than L.

Rays: Pressing R enters ray mode. Rays works the same as lines, with one exception. After you have drawn a line, the plus sign remains where it was before the line was drawn.

Square: To draw a square, press S. Four plus signs appear, indicating the shape and size of the square. Move the joystick right or left to increase or decrease the horizontal length of the square. Similarly, move the joystick up or down to increase or decrease the vertical height of the square. Once you have the shape you want, press the fire button. Now, move the square to where
you want it and press the fire button again. The square is placed onto the screen. Unlike Lines, however, squares are always drawn using the smallest brush. To escape from this mode, press any key.

Fill: To fill an enclosed area on your sketch, move the pen inside the area and press F. Make sure that there aren't any cracks in the edges or your paint will leak out. To terminate a Fill before it is finished, press any key.

Text: With this tool, you can draw text in 15 different sizes. To place text onto a sketch, press $T$. The pen changes to an underline cursor. Now, simply type in your message. The cursor keys and the RETURN key can be used to move the cursor around the screen. The f1 key exits Text mode.

To erase a character while entering text, press f3. The cursor splits in two, indicating that you're in Erase mode. Now, use the cursor keys to move on top of the incorrect letter and retype that same letter. Just as with correctable ribbon on a typewriter, the offending letter is lifted from the screen. Press f3 again to draw characters.

Toggling the text cursor between Draw and Erase is identical to setting the pen to Draw and Erase. For instance, if you wish to enter reverse letters on a solid object, type your letters in Erase mode.

To increase the size of your characters, press the up-arrow key ( $\uparrow$, not the cursor up key). Each time you press this key, the character size increases. The left-arrow key $(-)$ reduces the character size.

Transfer: This option supplies three important tools: a photocopier, scissors, and paste. You can select an area of the screen, copy it, and then paste the copy-normal sized or reduced-anywhere on your sketch.

To begin the transfer, move the pen to the upper left corner of the area that you wish to select and press $X$. As with the square tool, four plus signs appear. Move the plus signs with the joystick to form a square that encloses the area to be transferred. Press the fire button and the enclosed area is copied. Now, move to where you want the copy to be placed and press the fire button again. The copy is pasted onto the sketch.

## Sketch Pad Quick Reference Chart

| Key | Function |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Move between Sketch mode and main menu |
| B | Change brush |
| Commodore key-B | Turn on/off brush indicator |
| E | Erase |
| D | Draw |
|  | Change pen color |
|  | Increase pen speed |
| - | Decrease pen speed |
| $L$ | Line |
| R | Rays |
| S | Squares |
| F | Fil |
| T | Text |
| t. | Increase text size |
| - | Decrease text size |
| $f 3$ | Text erase (on/off) |
| x | Transfer |
| M | Retransfer (miniaturized) |
| N | Retransfer (normal size) |
| C | Clear (press twice) |
|  | Oops (press twice) |

After you're through making all the copies you want, press any key and the pen will reappear. If you want to retransfer the same copy later, just press N. The selection square reappears. Move to where you want the copy placed and press the fire button.

If you want a miniaturized copy of the transfer, press M . The selection square reappears. Move to where you want the miniaturized copy placed and press the fire button. A copy that is one fourth the size of the original will be drawn. Hint: To show detail on a small object, draw the object large and miniaturize it later.

To transfer a copy to another sketch, press $X$, select an area, press RETURN to exit Transfer mode, go back to the main menu, load a new drawing, enter sketch mode, and press N or M to transfer the copy. Transfers may also be saved to disk for later use (see below).

Clear: The garbage can is probably an artist's most important tool. Everyone needs to throw away their work once in a while. The clear option gives you this ability by disposing of your current sketch and starting you out with a clean slate. You may also wish to use the Clear option to begin a new drawing after saving the current one to disk.

To clear a sketch, press C . The pen vanishes, acknowledging your keypress. If you really wish to toss
your sketch into the garbage can, press C again and the screen will clear. If you change your mind, press any key other than C and the pen will return, leaving your drawing intact.

Oops: Here you can dig through your garbage and pull out an old version of your drawing. The Oops option restores your drawing back to the way it was when you entered Sketch mode from the main menu. To enter Oops mode, press O. The pen will vanish. Press O again to restore the sketch. Pressing any other key aborts the Oops process.

To protect a sketch after several modifications, exit to the main menu and then re-enter Sketch mode. This way, you'll always have a good sketch to Oops back to. Remember, to move between Sketch mode and the main menu, press f1.

Now, back to the menu options.

## Print

If you own a Commodore 1526 or MPS-802 printer, pressing f7 prints the current sketch. You have two print sizes to choose from: large and small.

## Paint Color

Just to the right of this option is a color bar. An arrow points to the current paint color. By moving the joystick left and right, you can move the arrow and change the paint color.

Background Color
Like the paint color, a color bar with an arrow selects the current background color. Moving the joystick left or right allows you to select a new background color.

## Save Sketch

To save your sketch, simply select this option with the joystick and press the fire button. The program prompts you for a filename. When saved, the characters SP. are added to the beginning of the filename to help you remember which files are Sketch Pad files. Pressing RETURN without entering a filename returns you to the main menu.

## Save Transfer

This option allows you to save a transfer. A transfer is a selected portion of your sketch (see Transfer description above). To save a transfer, move to this option and press the fire button. The program prompts you for a filename. Transfer files are saved with the letters SX. added to the beginning of the filename. You may exit this option by pressing RETURN without entering a filename.

## Load Sketch

Here you can load a previously saved sketch. Move to this option and press the fire button. When the program prompts you, enter the filename that you used to save the sketch (without the added SP.). The sketch is loaded and ready for editing and/or printing. Pressing RETURN without entering a filename returns you to the main menu.

## Load Transfer

This option allows you to load a previously saved transfer. To load a transfer, move to this option and press the fire button. When the program prompts you, enter the filename that you used to save the sketch (without the added SX.). The transfer is loaded and ready for use. You may exit this option by pressing RETURN without entering a filename.

## Exit To BASIC

To exit the program, select this option. The program asks if you are sure. Enter $Y$ if you are. Any other entry returns you to Sketch Pad's main menu.
See program listings on page 88.

The time: 1400 hours. Somewhere in the Pacific. Some ill-fated coordinates in World War II.


Damage Contpol rpportsa hition为
eyeball to eyeball action. This time around you'll be right in the middle of it all. You knew it wouldn't be pretty. But how tough could it
 HAPPNEESOFPURSUI:


Radar spots inbound Zeroes. Ready forward gunnery posifions Man the :ornart gumner parizions Man he firepower
ever put in a lightweight fighter. The deadly
Fletcher Class Destroyer. Fletcher Class Destroyer.
Youve embarked on the first simulation that actually combines the intricate, large-scale strategy of
wargaming with the intensity of furious,

You're at the helm, commanding the greatestconcentration of

It sure seemed a lot easier than shelling islands, escorting a convoy or hunting subs.

Orso you
thought.
But now look what you've got. Thirteen fully-operational, ear-
bursting battle stations to worry about, all armed to the gills. Not to mention radar.
Navigation. Sonar.
And half the Japanese fleet crawling up your spine.

Time to make some tactical decisions.

YOU'VE ALWAYS DREAMED OF BEAUTIFUL MODELS. Now you can pick up an entire assault fleet, including a replica Fletcher Class Destroyer form Revell. Or win an authentic scrambled eggs flight deck cap. Sweepstakes details are in every box, or wrile for an ontry coupon. No purchase necossan: Sweepstakes ends June 15. 198\% Official rules are available at participating dealers.

Any choice could be your last, so make it good.

Suddenly, you hear the ominous rumble of incoming Zeroes. You fire, and send one plummeting to the sea, trailing a plume of smoke.
On instinct, youinstruct the bridge to commenceevasivemaneuvers.

Even though, by experience, you know theres nowhere to run.

## Em <br> Apple II R compatibles C64t12, IBM \& compatibles



Collect the trash left by aggressive garbage-loving insects in this fast-paced arcade game for the 64. Waste disposal was never this exciting. A joystick and disk drive are required.

It's your first day on the job and you're already considering retirement. Being the city's chief sanitation officer sounded great at firstprestige, a fancy uniform, and even your own official waste recepta-cle-but no one told you about the bugs. It seems that the city has been infested with a rare breed of giant insects: litterbugs, to be exact. Every time you begin collecting trash, these litterbugs attack, chasing you throughout the city. Talk about an insect problem.

Now, in a high-risk occupation such as litter control, you're bound to run into some trouble now and then. These bugs play dirty: Not only do they litter the streets-if they catch you picking up their trash, they'll soil your uniform. And no self-respecting sanitation officer would be caught dead in a soiled uniform. So, everytime a litterbug catches you, you must go back to headquarters, change your uniform, and return to duty. It's a dirty job, but somebody's got to do it.

## Getting Started

To play "Litterbug," you must first type in and save Programs 1, 2, 3, and 4. Program 1 is a very short

BASIC program. Programs 2, 3, and 4 are each written in machine language and must be entered using "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, answer the prompts as follows for each program: Program 2
Starting address: \$C021
Ending address: $\$$ CEC8
Program 3
Starting address: $\mathbf{\$ 0 3 4 0}$
Ending address: \$03FF
Program 4
Starting address: \$09C0
Ending address: \$0FBF
After typing in each program, save a copy of each one to the same disk. Save Program 1 with the filename LITTERBUG BOOT, Program 2 with the filename LITTERBUG, Program 3 with the filename LB1, and Program 4 with the filename LB2. When run, Litterbug looks for the programs with these filenames.

To run Litterbug, plug a joystick into port 2, turn on your 64, and then load and run the file LITTERBUG BOOT. A title screen appears. Pressing f1 from this screen changes the speed of the game. The speed can vary between 1 (slow) and 9 (very fast).


Pick up trash and avoid the nasty litterbugs in this unusual arcade-style game. In the photo above, the player has just dropped a decoy to distract the bugs.

Press the joystick's fire button to start the game. A screen littered with trash (little white dots) appears. You are located in the center of the screen, with a litterbug above and below you. The object of the game is to clear the screen of trash while avoiding the litterbugs.

To begin, move the joystick in any direction except diagonally. The moment you make your first move, the litterbugs start chasing you.

Armed with your trusty wastebasket, you pick up litter by running on top of it. Once you've cleared the screen of trash, you move to the next level. Each level is more difficult, with more and faster litterbugs.

If a litterbug catches you-soiling your clothes-you must change

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into a whole new uniform. You begin the game with four uniforms. You receive one extra uniform when you reach level 5 . The game ends when you've used up all your uniforms.

## Litterbug Decoys

To aid in your trash collection, the city provides you with litterbug decoys. Litterbug decoys are ingenious devices that appeal to the object of every litterbug's most basic desire: garbage.

To use a decoy, you must drop it by stopping all movement and pressing the fire button. When dropped, a litterbug decoy looks just like a large piece of trash. Mesmerized by the sight of such an impressive piece of garbage, the litterbugs stop chasing you in order to investigate the decoy. Once touched by a litterbug, however, litterbug decoys instantly vanish. No longer under the decoy's fraudulent allure, the litterbugs resume chasing you.

Note that in level 2 and up, there are three litterbugs chasing you. When a Litterbug Decoy is dropped, only two of the litterbugs move toward the decoy. The other continues its pursuit of you.

Each uniform (life) contains eight litterbug decoys. Use them sparingly-you might need one to get out of a tight situation.

Every once in a while, a flashing litterbug decoy appears on the screen. By touching the flashing decoy, one or two decoys are added to your inventory. You can carry a maximum of eight decoys.

## Scoring

You get 10 points for each piece of trash collected in levels 1 through 4, and 100 points in levels 5 and up. When using a litterbug decoy, you get 100 points for each piece of trash collected in levels 1 through 4, and 1000 points in levels 5 and up. Each time you add a decoy to your inventory, you receive 1000 points.

The score is displayed on the
screen at all times, along with the high score and number of uniforms remaining. To freeze the game, hold down the SHIFT key or press SHIFT LOCK. To resume play, release the SHIFT key or press the SHIFT LOCK key again.
See program listings on page 93.

> All programs listed in this magazine are available on the GAZETTE Disk. See details elsewhere in this issue.

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## The Mission is Vita. The:Odds are AgainstYou.

 the terrain, hidden in bunkers and machine gun nests . . you may be surrounded. You might complete the mission if you crawl through the ravine and approach from the rear . . . or maybe a frontal attack will take them by surprise.
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courage and some luck to make

AIRBORNE
 your escape. Along the way, search out that hidden cache of weapons and first aid supplies. . . you'll probably need them.

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It's not exactly Wall Street, but the game of "Gumball Rally" does give you a chance to make a fortune in the volatile gumball market. Your goal is to make more money than your opponent by acting quickly to buy gumballs at the right price. You can't buy and sell wildly, however. The ability to make quick calculations in your head is a strategic asset.

The rules of Gumball Rally are simple enough for a child who's learning to count money. So, although it's primarily an action game, it has some educational value.

There are no special typing instructions, except to mention that the game was written in BASIC 7.0, and that it must be typed in and run on a 128 in 128 mode. Also, use the "Automatic Proofreader," listed elsewhere in this issue, to be sure that you don't make any typing mistakes. After entering the program, DSAVE a copy before proceeding. When you've finished typing it, plug in two joysticks, and you're ready to play.

## Three Maneuvers

At the beginning of the game, you'll see six gumball machines. Each contains exactly 26 pieces of penny gum. Whenever its supply of gum-
balls is depleted, a machine is automatically refilled with 26 new pieces of gum. Also, each machine can hold a maximum of ten coins.

The two players start the game with $\$ 2.05$ in their pockets. This cash is divided into five quarters, five dimes, five nickels, and five pennies.

In the high-stakes world of gumball finance, you can indulge in three types of transactions: buying, selling, and making change. To buy gum, move your player-via joy-stick-to a gumball machine and insert a coin. If the coin is a quarter, you'll get 25 gumballs. If it's a dime, you'll get 10 , and so on.

To walk back and forth, move the joystick left and right. Move the joystick up and down to select which coin you want to spend. Quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies are marked Q, D, N, and P on the bottom portion of the screen. When you've chosen a machine and a coin, press the fire button to drop the coin in the machine. While you're standing in front of a machine, your opponent will politely avoid it. You can buy as many gumballs as you want while you have control of a machine.

Once in a while, you'll try to buy some gum, but nothing will happen. If you've spent all your


Quick thinking and sound strategy are the keys to success in this fast-action two-player economic simulation game.
dimes, you obviously have no dimes available. In this situation, you might want to use another coin. Also, each gumball machine holds a maximum of ten coins. If the coinbox is full, the machine won't sell you any more gum, even if there are gumballs left in the glass bulb.

Above each gumball dispenser you'll notice two numbers. One tells you how many coins are in the machine, up to the maximum of ten. The other tells you how many gumballs remain (1-26).

Watch the pieces of gum carefully. If a machine holds 26 gumballs and you spend a nickel and a dime, the number will drop to 11 . At this point, you're allowed to drop in a quarter, but you'll receive only the 11 pieces of penny gum that are in the machine. You'll suffer a net loss of 14 hard-earned pennies, which is not a savvy business move.

When you start running low on certain coins, you can sell your stock of gum or make change.

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## VIRTUOSO ${ }^{*}$ SOFTWARE ${ }^{\top M}$

VIRTUOSO* is a
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## Program Structure

| Line Number | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10-60 | initialization |
| 70-420 | sprite data |
| 430-450 | build common sprite data |
| 460-510 | variable initialization |
| 520-540 | music data, voice initialization |
| 550-580 | save sprite data to array GB\$ |
| 590-710 | set up screen |
| 720-830 | play music while waiting for start of game |
| 840-890 | read joysticks |
| 900-940 | change selected coin |
| 950-1070 | move player sprite to different machines |
| 1080-1100 | decode pressed fire button |
| 1110-1180 | take gumballs; compute new totals; check if all machines have MC (see variables below) coins |
| 1190-1260 | sell gumballs |
| 1270-1320 | change machine |
| 1330-1460 | end of game |
| Variables |  |
| C(2) | score for each player |
| CC(6) | coin count in each machine |
| CG(2) | current gumball machine |
|  | 1-6: gumball machines |
|  | 7: sell gumballs |
|  | 8: change machine |
| CS(2) | currently selected coin ( $1=\mathrm{Q}, 2=\mathrm{D}, 3=\mathrm{N}, 4=\mathrm{P}$ ) |
| CV(4) | coin values ( $25,10,5,1$ ) |
| G(2) | number of gumballs currently held by each player |
| GB\$(26) | gumball machine sprite data |
| GC(6) | gumball count in each machine |
| MC | maximum coins in each machine (maximum is ten) |
| P | current player |
| Q 4 (4,2) | number of coins (1-4) for each player (1-2) |
| $\mathrm{SP}(8,2)$ | sprite coordination data |
| T(2) | total money for each player |
| TG(2) | grand total of gumballs for each player |

Move your character all the way to the left to sell the gum you currently hold. You get one cent per gumball, payable in the largest coins possible. For example, if you visit five gumball machines and spend a dime in each one, your supply of dimes drops to zero and your supply of gumballs increases to 50 . If you now sell your gum, you're paid 50 cents, but you receive two quarters (not the five dimes you spent).

Since you get paid off with large coins, you'll probably start running out of nickels and pennies as the game progresses. To rectify this situation, move to the change machine found to the right of the six gumball machines. Move the joystick up and down to select a coin, then press the fire button. You can get change for quarters, dimes, or nickels.

The game ends when all six gumball machines have been filled with ten coins. The player with the most points wins. The final score is a combination of three values: leftover money, gumballs on hand, and total number of gumballs bought from the machines.
See program listing on page 96 .

## Looking for a Supercartridge?? Don't finalize the deall!

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|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compatiole with ALL C64/C128/SX64/MSD/1541/1571/\& 1581 equipment? Y |  |  |
| Is the cartridge itsell designed to be easily upgradeable? | Y | N |
| Features both pre-programmed and user-definable function keys? | $Y$ | N |
| Will it print both multi-color and standard bit mapped screen dumps? | Y | N |
| How many ditterent sizes can the screen dumps be printed at? | 3 | 1 |
| Save graphic screens to disk in either Koala ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ or Doodie ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ formats? | Y | N |
| Menu driven with easy to read, flll screen windows? | Y | N |
| Features both a fast loader and a tast disk formating option? | Y | N |
| C-64 ${ }^{\text {TM }} / 1588$ fast load support ( $20+$ blocks/ $/ \mathrm{sec}$.) | $Y$ | N |
| Unique "RESUME" teature (proot that SS does NOT corrupt memory)? | Y | N |
| Does the built-in Machine Language monitor corrupt memory (see above)? | r | Y |
| M/L monitor accessible from a running program with resume teature intact? | Y | N |
| How much ROM does the cartridge contain? | 32 | 16 |
| How much RAM does the cartridge contain? | 8 | 0 |
| Does the cartridge work with popular multi-slot expansion boards? | Y | N |
| Is ALL Ram and Rom accessible from the Machine Language monitor? | Y | N |
| Is the cartridge TOTALLY invisible to sottware when disabled? | $Y$ | N |
| Supports C128 fast mode during screen dumps? | $Y$ | N |
| Does the cartridge support multiple disk dives? | Y | N |
| Is the cartridge supported with a FREE Kracker Jax parameter disk? | Y | N |
| FREE shipping and handling on all orders within the United States? | Y | N |



Holding A High-Tech Yard Sale

## Fred D'Ignazio <br> Associate Editor

Are you a computer pack rat? Do you save dozens of old disks with who-knows-what stored on them? Hoarded away somewhere in your basement, do you still have your first computer printer? Or some tape cassettes that ran on the old TRS-80 Model I, or the Coleco Adam, or the Commodore PET? How about crinkled up wires and cables? Old circuit cards? Stacks of cryptic, outdated manuals? Ancient computer magazines? And evenyes, I'll say it-obsolete computers?

If you answered yes to many of these questions, it's time you held your first high-tech yard sale.

Last weekend, my family and I held a yard sale in which we featured a host of high-tech items: prehistoric adventure games, educational software that my kids had outgrown, boxes and boxes of old manuals, programs for computers we no longer own, and hundreds of miscellaneous wires, cables, converters, and whatnot. We had never held a yard sale before, so we talked to friends who had held yard sales-and survived. Based on our friends' advice, we publicized the yard sale everywhere we could think of:

- We called the local paper and put a zippy ad in the classifieds.
-We used our Commodore 128 and printed up flyers.
- We went to the local hardware store and bought poster board and stakes and made our own signs.
-We signed onto the local electronic bulletin boards and placed online yard-sale ads. (This technique was wildly successful. Hackers who saw our ads on the boards called other hackers, and news of our sale spread like wildfire.)
- We called local computer stores, and they gave us the phone
numbers of local computer user groups. (One computer store donated hundreds of plastic bags that our customers used to carry away their loot.)

We borrowed cafeteria tables from my children's school and picnic tables from neighbors, and we set up everything under our carport and out on our patio. Once we carted everything outdoors and placed items out on the tables, it looked awesome. (I felt like a ComputerLand Czar.)

## The Price Is Right?

My wife and I went around and attached little price stickers on everything. I had no idea how to price lots of the items, so we decided to have interested customers come up to me and ask for a price. This turned out to be a great idea-I learned that half the fun of a yard sale is dickering and bartering. Also, it let me turn the yard sale into a "Gambler's Sale." The first day of the sale, everything was full price. After that, the prices came down lower and lower until, on the last hour of the last day, they fell to zero.

Our yard sale lasted from the Wednesday of one week to the following Monday. We advertised the hours of the sale to be from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., but that was a joke. Our first customers each morning showed up before 7 a.m., and sometimes we had to turn our carport lights off at night because people were still browsing at 11:00.

By the last hour of the last day, there was not much left. But there were still 14 or 15 people busy picking through the high-tech remnants. That's when I had a brainstorm. I lined up everyone at the edge of the carport and had my teenage assistants stick number tags on people's shirts. The first person who had arrived received \#1, the second person \#2, and so
on. Then, right at the moment the yard sale ended, we began turning people loose to get goodies at $10-$ second intervals. Each person was allowed to pick out two items for free. Then they had to rush back to the edge of the carport. Unless you've watched a TV game show or grocery-store sweepstakes, you've never seen anything like it! You would have thought we were at Fort Knox. Six-year-olds and sixty-year-olds whizzed through our carport snatching up old disks, cables, and magazines, and then ran back to their starting place. Everyone got into the spirit. And when it was all over, nothing was left.

That night my family and I sent out for Chinese food. We ate happily, then we collapsed. Our yard sale had been successful, but for six days we had lived life in a fishbowl. Hundreds of people trooped across our lawn and through our house. They made offers to buy our beds, my grandmother's spinning wheel, and Eric's tent. (The yard-sale spirit turns people into maniacs. Once they start buying they don't want to stop.)

COMPUTE!'s Gazette is looking for utilities, games, applications, educational programs, and tutorial articles. If you've created a program that you think other readers might enjoy or find useful, send it, on tape or disk, to:

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David L. Pawlicki

Dealing with fractions is one of the more conceptually difficult areas of math for young students-especially fraction multiplication and division. Here we present a follow-up to "Fraction Practice," a June 1987 program that focused on addition and subtraction. "Fraction Practice II" offers help in fraction multiplication and division by guiding the student through each step. For the Commodore 128, 64, Plus/4, and 16.

Learning to multiply and divide fractions takes practice. From finding a common factor to simplifying the final answer, each step in the process must be understood and memorized. With enough practice using a variety of examples, however, this procedure can become second nature.
"Fraction Practice II" generates 20 random problems in fraction multiplication and division. By taking you through each problem step by step, and pointing out any mistakes that you make, Fraction Practice II becomes a very useful learning tool.

## Getting Started

Fraction Practice II is written entirely in BASIC and runs on the Commodore 128,64 , Plus $/ 4$, and 16 . To get started, type in and save the program. Be sure to use the "Automatic Proofreader" listed else-
where in this issue to insure that you don't make any typing mistakes.

When you run Fraction Practice II, a title screen appears. Next, the computer asks if you would like to practice multiplication or division. Select the option of your choice.

## Multiplication

Upon selecting this option, a multiplication problem appears at the top of the screen.

The first step in multiplying fractions is to try and simplify the equation. (If you skip this step, you'll be required to simplify your answer later.) Look at the top numbers in the fractions (the numerators) and the bottom numbers in the fractions (the denominators). See if you can find a numerator and denominator with a common factora number that divides evenly into two or more numbers-other than 1. If you find a common factor,


The computer takes math students step-by-step through the process of multiplying and dividing fractions.
you'll be able to simplify the equation prior to multiplication. For example, let's say our problem is $8 / 9 \times 7 / 12$. Notice that the first fraction's numerator (8) and the second fraction's denominator (12) can both be evenly divided by the numbers 1,2 , and 4 . So, when the program asks which two numbers can be simplified, answer 8 and 12 .

Next, the computer asks for the largest common factor. Although there is more than one common factor, the program accepts only the largest. Answer by entering 4. The next step is to reduce the equation by dividing both the numerator and denominator by 4 . Our equation now becomes $2 / 9 \times 7 / 3$. By extracting a common factor from the

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equation, you simplify the multiplication process.

When there are no numerators and denominators with common factors, input a 1.

Now it's time to perform the actual multiplication. Multiply the numerators together first, followed by the denominators. The computer informs you if your arithmetic is incorrect. By successfully multiplying the numerators and denominators together, you have successfully multiplied the two fractions. If the answer can be reduced, the program asks for a reduction. If it can be stated as a mixed number (like $2-3 / 5$ ), the program asks for a mixed number. After you complete 20 problems, you may choose to begin another set.
thing that causes a REDO FROM START error, you can enter E: to return to the start of the problem.

## Division

The first step in dividing fractions is to rewrite the equation as a multiplication problem. To rewrite the division problem, the computer requires you to reenter the first fraction in its original form, replace the oversized division sign with a multiplication sign (*), and then enter the reciprocal of the second fraction. To find the reciprocal of a fraction, simply transpose the top number and bottom number. The reciprocal of $3 / 8$, for example, is $8 / 3$. (By the way, two numbers whose product is 1 are called reciprocals of each other.) You can al-
ways divide one number into another by multiplying the first number with the reciprocal of the second. Now, to solve the problem, simply follow the instructions in the "Multiplication" section above.

## Modifying The Program

The numbers used in creating fractions may be increased by changing line 40 . The maximum size of a number is currently 15 . Be aware that larger fractions slow down the program. Take note that numbers that are too large may create answers greater than 999, which the program is not prepared to handle. You can also alter the number of problems (currently 20) by changing line 170.
See program listing on page 91.


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# Poster Printer 

John Robinson

If you need a printout with letters that can be read across the room, "Poster Printer" will do the job-and more. It prints large letters on a single page to make posters, and it prints extra large letters sideways to make banners. You can use it to print greeting cards, too. For the Commodore 64, 128, Plus/4 and 16. A printer is required.

Some printers print enlarged characters. While this works well for term-paper titles, letterheads, and so on, the letters aren't big enough to make banners, posters, and signs. For these, you need letters large enough to be seen from a distance. "Poster Printer" makes very large letters that let you make banners and signs that no one can miss. You can easily change Poster Printer to print different-sized letters, and you can use keyboard graphics characters in your posters.

There are two basic styles of posters available with this program. The banner-style poster produces the largest letters by printing them sideways down the paper. Each banner letter can be up to 80 characters high, and as wide as you choose. The other format is the single-page poster. The limits are up to five lines of text with a maximum of eight characters per line. These lines are automatically centered on the page both vertically and horizontally.

## How To Use The Program

First, type in the program and save a copy. Be especially careful when typing in DATA statements. Any mistyped numbers can cause a crash. It is recommended that you load and run the "Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, before typing in the program.

As listed, Poster Printer runs
on the Commodore 64. If you have a 128 , substitute the following lines:

KJ 770 REM 128 CHARACTER MOVE \{SPACE\} ROUTINE
FX 780 DATA $169,268,133,252,16$ 9,60,133,254,169,0
EA 790 DATA $133,251,133,253,16$ Ø, Ø, 169, 251, 162, 14
AA $8 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $32,116,255,145,253$ ,2øø,2ø8,244,230,252
CR $81 \emptyset$ DATA $23 \emptyset, 254,206,38,59$, $208,235,96,4$
JK 82の DATA -1
If you have a Plus/4 or 16 , substitute these lines:

FQ 770 REM PLUS $4 / 16$ CHARACTER MOVE ROUTINE
FX 780 DATA $169,268,133,252,16$ 9, 60, 133, 254, 169, 0
BS 790 DATA $133,251,133,253,16$ $9,62,141,153,4,162$
QQ $8 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $4,160,0,177,251,14$ 5,253,2øø,2ø8,249
HG $81 \emptyset$ DATA $23 \emptyset, 252,23 \emptyset, 254,2 \emptyset$ $2,2 ø 8,242,169,63,141$
PX 82Ø DATA $153,4,96,-1$
To use Poster Printer, load it and type RUN. The first display presents a menu from which you can choose to print banners or posters. If you want to print banners, just type in your entry. When you press RETURN, Poster Printer will print your banner. If you choose to print a poster, you can enter up to five lines of text; but if you don't want to use all the lines, press RETURN on a blank line to finish the entry. Each line may have up to eight letters; if you wish, use any of
the keyboard graphics characters. From the main menu, you can also tell your printer to form feed. This allows you to eject a page when your printout is finished.

## Changing Letter Size <br> And Spacing

For most purposes, the default character width and height are fine, but Poster Printer allows you to change letter size.

When you're printing banners, you can change the height of the letters by altering the pixel height (BH) and width (BW). For a wider character, increase BW in line 40. For a taller character, increase BH. Experiment until you get the effect you want.

When you're printing singlepage posters, you can double character width by setting PW to 2 in line 50 . To change the height of the characters, change the FOR-NEXT loop in line 730. The higher the number in the loop, the taller the characters will be.

You can have white letters on a dark background by interchanging the spaces and asterisks in the lines mentioned above. You can also substitute other characters for the asterisks to achieve special effects. Try using the Commodore-key or SHIFT-key graphics characters to add that special touch.

There are plenty of uses for this simple printer utility. It's great for birthday messages and cards, and no one will miss the notes you put on the refrigerator. If you experiment with this utility, you may find that it can add a new dimension to your printing applications. See program listing on page 103. 뜹

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# Subprograms For The 64 

James Tubbs

Here's a unique programming utility that gives you the ability to write and call subprograms in Commodore 64 BASIC. Subprograms make your BASIC programs more readable, more modular, and easier to write. A disk drive is required.

Subprograms are like subroutines, only better. Like a subroutine, a subprogram can be called from anywhere within your program, perform a specified task, and return back to the main program. What makes these subprograms better than subroutines is that they are called by name (not line number), they are stored separately on disk, and they do not disturb any of the main program's variables when executed.

The program accompanying this article-"64 Subprograms"allows you to write a library of functions and procedures in BASIC, to save them to disk, and to call them up for later use as subprograms. With an extensive library, entire programs can be assembled from subprogram calls alone.

## Getting Started

Since 64 Subprograms (Program 1) is written in machine language, it must be entered with "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue.

When you run MLX, you'll be asked for a starting address and an ending address for the data you'll be entering. For Program 1, use the following values:

Starting address: 0801
Ending address: 09B8
Program 1 is only 435 bytes long, so it shouldn't take long to type in. When you have finished, save a copy of the program.

Program 2, written in BASIC, is a demo program that illustrates the use of subprograms. Programs 3 and 4 are two subprograms that are called by Program 2. Type in and save all three programs. Save Program 3 with the filename SUB1, and Program 4 with the filename SUB2. When you run Program 2, it looks for the subprograms with these names.

## Writing A Subprogram

Subprograms are written like any other BASIC program. Simply type one in and save it to disk. When calling a subprogram, you refer to it by its filename, so choose your filenames carefully.

Subprograms can contain any legal BASIC command. Two BASIC commands, however, have been modified for subprogram use alone. These commands are END and LET. The END command terminates a subprogram's execution and returns control to the main program (much like the RETURN command
in a subroutine). All subprograms must finish with an END.

All variables in a subprogram are local, which means that they cannot be accessed or affected by the main program. In fact, it is common for a subprogram to contain variables that are different in value, but identical in name to variables found in the main program. Because the subprogram's variables and main program's variables are separated like this, there must be some way for the two programs to pass information back and forth. This is where the new LET command comes in.

In the new LET command, periods (.) are used to flag local variables. Hence, the statement LET . $A=A$ sets the subprogram's variable A equal to the main program's variable A. Conversely, the statement LET A $=$.A passes the value of the subprogram's variable A back to the main program's variable A. Both the END and LET commands behave normally when used from within the main program.

There are a few limitations that you should keep in mind when writing subprograms. First, you can pass only floating point variables through the new LET command (sorry, no strings). Numeric arrays may be passed, but only if you do not use a variable to index into the array. For example, $A(2)$ is legal, but $A(B)$ is not. Finally, because subprograms are loaded into mem-
ory at 49152-53247 (\$C000-CFFF), your subprograms must fit within 4 K of memory.

## Using A Subprogram

Before you can use a subprogram, you must first load and run Program 1. Although 64 Subprograms is written in machine.language, it can be loaded and run like a BASIC program. Once run, you may load, enter, and/or run your main program.

To call a subprogram, use the command: GO "subprogram name". It's as easy as that. Remember, the subprogram name is the filename of the subprogram on disk. Also, when issuing this command, the disk containing the subprogram must be in disk drive 8 .

If a subprogram stops for any reason, you can return to the main program by entering END in direct mode.

## A Demonstration

Program 2 demonstrates the use of subprograms. When run, Program 2 first asks you to enter a number and then calls its first subprogram. This first subprogram (listed as Program 3) takes the number entered and multiplies it by 100 . After returning to the main program, you are asked to enter several more numbers. At this point the second subprogram (Program 4) is called to calculate the average of all numbers entered, including the number passed to the first subprogram. Finally, the main program prints the result and ends.

Don't be fooled by this demo's simplicity. Subprograms can perform the duties of an entire program if needed. By keeping your subprograms simple, however, your programs are easier to follow and understand.

## Ideas For Use

Subprograms can be put to many uses. Do you have a program that is too large to fit in memory? Break it down into subprograms. Are your subroutines messing up your program's variables? Use subprograms instead. Having trouble loading one program from within another? Don't load the program-call it as a subprogram instead. It's easy to see that subprograms are useful and versatile aids.
See program listings on page 104.

## User Group Update

Caroline D. Hanlon

This list includes updated entries to our annual "Guide to Commodore User Groups," which last appeared in the May and June 1987 issues,

When writing to a user group for information, please remember to enclose a self-addressed envelope with postage that is appropriate for the country to which you're writing.

Send typed additions, corrections, and deletions for this list to:
COMPUTE! Publications
P.O. Box 5406

Greensboro, NC 27403
Attn: Commodore User Groups

## User Group Notes

Basic Bits User Group has changed its address to P.O. Box 447, N. Ridgeville, OH 44039.

The Southern Illinois Commodore User Group (SICUG) has a new address: Rt. 1, Box 313, Goreville, IL 62939.

128 Users of Dallas/Ft. Worth has moved to 10545 Maylee Blvd., Suite B, Dallas, TX 75228.

## New Listings

## NEW MEXICO

64-X, 501 Camino Sin Nombre, Santa Fe, NM 87501

## OHIO

Dayton Area Commodore Users Group (DACUG), 2040 Turnbull Rd., Dayton, OH 45431

## OREGON

Commodore 64 Club, 3620 Grenada Way, Klamath Falls, OR 97603

## PENNSYIVANIA

Commodore Users Group, Philadelphia Area Computer Society, P.O. Box 57096, Philadelphia, PA 19111-7096

## WASIIINGTON

University Place Commodore Home Users Group (UPCHUG), 1904 Crystal Springs Rd. W., Tacoma, WA 98466

## Outside The U.S.

## APO

Commodore Base User's Group (C-BUG), Attn: Computer Club Recreation Center/SSRR, RAF Chicksands, APO, NY 09193 (Near Shefford Beds., England SG17 5PZ)

## CANADA

Medicine Hat Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 764, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada T1A 7G7
Hamilton Commodore Users' Group, 201 Millen Rd., Stoney Creek, Ont., Canada L8E 2G6
Ultima 64 Computer Club, P.O. Box 727, Azilda, Ont., Canada POM 1B0
C64 International Users Group, 1544 West 59th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6P 1 Z2

# Programming Books from COMPUTE! 


#### Abstract

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# SpeedScript 128 Date And Time Stamper 

Robert Kodadek

Here's a utility that makes it easy to identify the date and time of any SpeedScript 128 document.

Imagine how valuable it would be to know the origination date of all your SpeedScript 128 files. "SpeedScript 128 Date and Time Stamper" adds this capability to SpeedScript 128. Once the program is installed, all SpeedScript files are automatically date- and time-stamped. A new directory routine displays all the usual information plus the date and time that each file was created. The current date and time is also displayed in full literal form-you'll see Nov 3, 1987, not 11/3/87.

## Typing It In

SpeedScript 128 Date and Time Stamper consists of two programs. Be sure that you're in 128 mode when you type them in. Program 1, "SpeedScript 128 Date and Time," is written in machine language. It must be typed in using the Commodore 128 version of the "MLX" machine language editor found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, you'll be asked for the starting and ending addresses of the data you'll be entering. For SpeedScript 128 Date and Time, respond with the following values:

## Starting address: 1300 <br> Ending address: 197F

After entering the data, save a copy of Program 1 with the filename "SS128 DATE/TIME". Pro-
gram 2 expects this filename.
Program 2, "Date and Time Loader," is written in BASIC. After typing it in, be sure to save a copy onto the same disk on which you saved Program 1.

To use SpeedScript 128 Date and Time Stamper, load and run the BASIC loader (Program 2). It will automatically load Program 1. You'll then be prompted for the current date and time. The program screens out incorrect data and proceeds to the next prompt only after you've supplied the information in the required format. At this point you'll be asked to insert a disk containing a copy of the SpeedScript 128 word processor. This file must be named SPEEDSCRIPT 128. After you've pressed RETURN, SpeedScript 128 is loaded. From now on, the date and time are stamped onto every file you save from within SpeedScript 128. To see the information, press CTRL-4 for the modified directory. If you plan to regularly use this utility, include these programs on the same disk with SpeedScript 128 (with the filename SPEEDSCRIPT 128). This will simplify the loading procedure.

## Behind The Stamp

The actual stamping occurs in an unused area in the directory sector of the file and is accomplished by a
machine language routine which is sent into the disk drive itself. The stamping operation is immediate, and the entire disk is still available for storage. A stamped disk may still be used normally, since the date and time stamp is transparent to the standard DOS routines.

The new directory is accessed in the normal fashion-by pressing the CTRL-4 key combination. This routine prints the current date and time at the top of the screen followed by the directory information. All of the usual information is displayed in the typical Commodore layout. However, the file type had to be abbreviated in order to accommodate the date and time stamp information. The file types are displayed as PG, SQ, UR, and RL, and are self-explanatory. So-called poison (or splat) and locked files are indicated as usual. Also notice that filenames are no longer in quotes. The listing can be paused by pressing the NO SCROLL key and stopped by pressing RUN/STOP.

The program doesn't alter SpeedScript 128's other functions in any way. You'll notice after saving a document that the drive light will come back on momentarily. This is the date and time stamp being applied to the directory sector of the file. The utility is disabled when you exit SpeedScript 128. To restart, type SYS 4908.
See program listings on page 99.

# Renumber 64 

Hubert Cross

## Every programmer needs a renumbering utility. Here's one

 that's efficient, fast (operating at machine language speed), and easy to use. It renumbers your program at the press of a function key-you choose the starting line number and the increment between the lines.In general, BASIC programs pass control from one line to the next se-quentially-line 10 before line 20 , line 20 before line 30 , and so on. Exceptions occur when control statements like FOR-NEXT and GOTO are encountered.

Programmers, however, don't always write programs in the order that they run. Often you may find that you need to insert a new line where there's no room for one, say, between lines 345 and 346 . " Re number 64" takes care of just that kind of situation.

At first thought, renumbering a program may seem trivial-after all, only the line numbers are changing, right? Wrong. The destinations of GOTOs, GOSUBs, ONGOTOs, and ON-GOSUBs will probably change, too. Let's take a look at a small section of code which must be renumbered.

1 INPUT A
2 ON A GOTO 20,30,40
3 PRINT "BAD INPUT":GOTO 1
20 PRINT "ONE":GOTO 1
30 PRINT "TWO":GOTO 1
40 PRINT "THREE":GOTO 1
Carefully compare this to the renumbered version.

100 INPUT A
110 ON A GOTO 130,140,150
120 PRINT "BAD INPUT":GOTO 100
130 PRINT "ONE":GOTO 100
140 PRINT "TWO":GOTO 100
150 PRINT "THREE":GOTO 100
As you can see, renumbering requires some work.

With Renumber 64 installed, you can renumber your BASIC programs at machine language speed by pressing f 1 .

## Getting Started

Renumber 64 is written entirely in machine language, so you'll have to enter it using the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. After you run MLX, you'll be prompted to enter the starting and ending addresses for the data. Enter these addresses:

## Starting address: C000 <br> Ending address: C4D7

Once you have typed in the data for Renumber 64, save a copy to disk or tape before leaving MLX. When you're ready to use the program, type LOAD "filename" $, 8,1$ (for disk) or LOAD "filename",1,1 (for tape), where filename is the name you used when you saved the program. Type NEW to clear out the

BASIC pointers and to prevent an OUT OF MEMORY error.

Now type SYS 49155-you'll see the message RENUMBER ENABLED. From this point on, you need only to press the f1 key to renumber the BASIC program in memory.

By default, Renumber 64 uses an initial line number of 100 and increments the line numbers by 10's. If you want a different initial line number or increment, type SYS 49152, initial,increment. For example, use SYS 49152,1000,1 to start the program with line 1000 and increment the line number by 1 for each following line. Note that executing the SYS to change the initial line number or the increment will automatically renumber your program.

If your program references any line numbers that do not exist, the references will be changed to 63999. Always remember to check your program for this value after renumbering.

Since the renumbering program is located in memory addresses 49152-50391, be sure that your BASIC program does not POKE into this area.

For short programs, renumbering is almost instantaneous. Longer programs can take up to a minute to renumber. That's a small price to pay for a more organized program. See program listing on page 101.

# Sprite Monitor 

Harry Werner

Here's a unique utility that allows you to search through memory for sprites and then capture them. For the 64. A disk drive is recommended.


#### Abstract

"Sprite Monitor" is a handy tool that lets you view memory as hi-res or multicolor sprites. By loading your favorite graphics programs and then executing Sprite Monitor, you can snoop through memory in search of those once-mysterious sprite definitions. If you find any sprites that you want to capture, Sprite Monitor will save them to disk for later use or modification in your own programs.

Besides being useful on this level, Sprite Monitor provides insight into how various programs make use of sprite graphics.


## Typing It In

Sprite Monitor is written entirely in machine language for maximum speed and minimum size. We have included two versions of Sprite Monitor-one resides at location $20480(\$ 5000)$, the other at 49152 (\$C000). Type them in with the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX prompts you for the starting and ending addresses of the data, respond with the following values:

## Program 1:

Starting address: 5000
Ending address: 535F
Program 2:
Starting address: C000
Ending address: C35F
When you've finished typing in all the data, be sure to save a copy to tape or disk before leaving MLX.

## Using Sprite Monitor

First, run a program that uses sprites. [Ed. "Litterbug," a game found elsewhere in this issue, is a good example of such a program.] Exit the program (you may have to press RUN/STOP-RESTORE). Next, load Sprite Monitor with the statement:
LOAD "filename",8,1 (tape users substitute ,1,1)
Replace filename with the name you used to save the machine language file. If you load Program 1, type SYS 20480 to activate Sprite Monitor. If you use Program 2, type SYS 49152. Both versions behave exactly the same, so you can choose the one that is less likely to disturb the other programs in memory.

Now, you can search through memory for sprites. The memory address that you are currently viewing is displayed in hexadecimal at the top of the screen. Eight sprites are displayed on the screen at a time. Each sprite reflects 64 bytes of memory. So, with eight sprites, you are viewing 512 bytes of memory ( $8 \times 64=512$ ). The upper left sprite is defined by the first 64 bytes of memory, while the lower right sprite is defined by the last 64 bytes.

Every function in this program is accessed through a single keypress. The following is a list of these keypresses and their definitions:

+ Sets monitor to move forward through memory.
- Sets monitor to move backward through memory.

F Fast scan. Moves quickly through memory in the direction specified by the + and - keys.

SPACE Slow scan. Moves slowly through memory in the direction specified by the + and keys.

* Expands or contracts sprite's vertical and horizontal size.

M Toggles multicolor mode.
0-7 Changes color of sprites. Pressing the 0 key changes the color of the first sprite while 7 changes the color of the last sprite.

C Changes screen's background color.

B Changes screen's border color.

S Saves sprite definitions to disk. You have four options when you press this key: You may save the First sprite (F), the Top four sprites (T), or All sprites (A); or you may Exit the save option (E).

Before saving sprites to disk, you are prompted for a filename. You may also abort the save option by pressing Return without entering a filename. Sprites that are saved to disk are saved as machine language files. These files can be loaded using the following syntax:
LOAD "filename",8,1
The sprites will be loaded into memory at the same location from which they were saved.

If you search through memory and can't find the sprites, try using the other version of Sprite Moni-tor-it's possible that Sprite Monitor itself may have overwritten the sprites when it was loaded.
See program listings on page 98.

# Barricade Buster Accessing The 128's 80-Column Screen 

Robert Bixby

Here's a very short routine that goes a long way in power: It allows easy, full access to the 128 's 80 -column video memory. Versions for 128 mode and 64 mode are included, as is a demo program.

One of the most attractive features of the Commodore 128 is its 80 column screen. Yet accessing the 80 -column screen can be very frustrating for BASIC programmers. You can't PEEK or POKE its screen memory, attribute memory, or any other of the 16,384 locations found in the 16 K of dedicated video memory.
"Barricade Buster" solves this problem with a very short ( 78 byte) machine language routine. This routine gives you the ability to read and write to the 80 -column screen, simply and easily. There is even a version for accessing the 80 -column screen from 64 mode. To show what can be accomplished with direct screen access, a sample game, "Pizza Raid," is included.

## Typing It In

There are three programs which accompany this article: Program 1, the 128 version of Barricade Buster; Program 2, the 64 version; and Program 3, the sample game, Pizza Raid. Use the " 128 MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue to enter these programs. When you run MLX, answer the prompts as follows for each program:

[^6]Program 2
Starting address: 0334
Ending address: 0383
Program 3
Starting address: 1300
Ending address: 16D7
If you are interested in running only the Pizza Raid game, just type in Program 3. Note that to run any of these programs, you must have a monitor capable of displaying the 128 's 80 -column screen.

## An Example With Extra Cheese

Before using Barricade Buster, you may want to run Program 3-Pizza Raid-to get an idea of the advantages of directly accessing the 128's video memory. The main advantage presented in Pizza Raid is speed. By reading and writing to the 80 -column screen, updating the program's character graphics is made quicker and easier.

To run Pizza Raid, you must be in 128 mode with the 80 -column screen selected as the active display. If you are using tape, load the program using a , 1,1 extension. Disk users should BLOAD the program. After loading, type SYS 4942 to run the game.

In Pizza Raid, you are transporting a cargo of pizzas to the fourth gas planet of Betelgeuse where a serious cheese famine threatens to destroy the population.

Half way to your destination, your vessel is disabled by a voracious space weevil. Not interested in you, the space weevil attacks your cargo. In defense, you have two force fields to protect either the top and bottom or the left and right sides of your cargo. Pressing the cursordown key protects the top and bottom, while the cursor-right key protects the left and right sides of your cargo. When the weevil has succeeded in eating all but 128 pizza wedges, the game is over. The longer you can prevent this from happening, the higher your score will be. The top of the screen displays your score and the number of pizza wedges left in inventory. To play again, press RETURN.

## Using Barricade Buster

First, load the appropriate version of Barricade Buster: Program 1 for 128 mode and Program 2 for 64 mode. Because these programs are written in machine language, you must LOAD them using a, 1 extension.

There are five memory locations to remember when using Barricade Buster in either 128 or 64 mode:

| Memory locations | Function |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 128 mode | 64 mode | ( 8864 |

Let's try a sample program. If you are using the 128 version, enter the following line:

## $10 \mathrm{BA}=4864$

If you are using the 64 version, enter this line:
$10 \mathrm{BA}=820$
Now, type in the following BASIC program lines:
20 POKE BA,1:REM SCREEN CODE FOR 'A'
30 POKE BA $+1,232$ :POKE BA $+2,3$ :REM SCREEN ADDRESS 1000 IN LOW-BYTE/HIGH-BYTE
40 SYS BA +6 :REM POKE 80-COLUMN SCREEN
50 POKE BA $+1,232$ :POKE BA $+2,3$ :REM SCREEN ADDRESS 1000 IN LOW-BYTE/HIGH-BYTE
60 SYS BA +3 :REM PEEK 80-COLUMN SCREEN.
70 PRINT PEEK(BA):REM PRINT VALUE RETURNED

Run the program with the 80 column screen active. (When running this demo in 64 mode, you must first boot your computer in 80 -column 128 mode and then execute a GO 64. To test if the demo is working, switch your monitor to the 80 -column screen, then back to 40 columns to see what you are typ-
ing.) When you run the demo, you'll see the letter $A$ (which has a screen code of 1) appear in the center of the 80 -column screen. To verify that the value was successfully stored in screen memory, line 60 PEEKs the 80 -column screen and line 70 prints the result.

Remember that the address of the first location on the 80 -column screen is 0 . The last location is 2047, but the last visible location is 1999. The entire 16 K of video memory area is divided up as follows:

| 0000-2047/\$0000-S07FF | Screen <br> memory |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2048-4095/\$0800-S0FFF | Attribute <br> memory |
| 4096-8191/\$1000-S1FFF <br> (nused <br> 8192-16383/\$2000-\$3FFF | Character <br> definitions |

## Attribute Memory

Color memory on the 80 -column screen is called attribute memoryit has a much more complex interaction with the character screen than color memory has in $40-$ column mode. You may POKE attribute memory with values that will reverse, flash, underline, and determine the case (upper or lower)
of characters.
The first four bits of a byte in attribute memory-bits 0 through 3 -specify the color ( $0-15$ ) of a character. If the fourth bit is set (equal to 1), the letter will flash. The fifth bit determines whether the character will be underlined or not. If the sixth bit is set, the character will be displayed in reverse video. The seventh bit determines whether the character is upper- or lowercase. If this last bit is set-giving the attribute byte a value greater than 127-the letter is displayed in lowercase.

## Use In 64 Mode

Barricade Buster offers some unique possibilities in 64 mode. If the $80-$ column screen isn't needed, Barricade Buster gives 64 mode an extra 16 K of RAM. Although you can't use this 16 K for extending the BASIC workspace, you can use it for storing data. You can store a pair of high-resolution screens here, or use it for a ramdisk. A 64 program that uses this extra memory, however, will run only on a 128 in 64 mode. See program listings on page 100 .

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# Top Secret 

Gilles Breton

Do you have a special programming technique you don't want to share just yet? Or do you need to keep your DATA statements under wraps? Protect your BASIC programs from prying eyes with this clever utility. Top Secret works on the Commodore $64,+4$, and 16.

If you have a program you wish to protect, you'll appreciate "Top Secret," a programming utility that lets you scramble any BASIC program.

Why would you want to protect programs? Here's a scenario that might apply to you. You have a whole disk full of programs that you've written or collected. You'd like to share some of these programs with some people. Using Top Secret, you protect each one, giving each a unique password. Now, you can lend out the whole disk, giving each friend only the appropriate passwords.

Top Secret works by combining the characters in your program with the characters in your password. It's important to remember the password that you use to scramble a program-without it, the program is useless. The safest strategy is to keep at least one copy of the program in unprotected form on a disk or tape in a secure place.

## Typing It In

Top Secret is a machine language program in the form of a BASIC loader. Since it must be typed accu-
rately, be sure to use "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, when you enter the program. After you've finished typing the program, be sure to save a copy before running itthe program performs a NEW when it's run.

To use Top Secret, load and run the program. Top Secret POKEs a machine language routine into memory and then moves the bottom of BASIC up to protect it. Top Secret also prompts you with the address that you need to activate it. Next, load the BASIC program that you wish to protect and enter the SYS address to call Top Secret. The program asks for a password. Type in an alphabetic password (using no numbers or special characters) of no more than 69 characters. Then select $C$ to encode the file. Save the scrambled program.

When your friend wants to decode the program, have him or her follow these instructions. Load and run Top Secret. Load the scrambled program, type SYS 2049, and enter the password. Press $D$ to decode the program. The program is restored
to its original form and is ready to run. All that is needed is this point is to type RUN.

## Technical Notes

The technique used by Top Secret is almost impossible to break. It combines the first character of the password with the first character of the BASIC program, the second character with the second character, and so on. When the end of the password is reached, the process begins again with the first letter of the password. Be sure to choose a password that will not be guessed-for example, don't choose something obvious, like your name. If you keep a written record of your passwords, be sure to keep it in a safe place.

Top Secret locates the machine language portion of itself at the start of BASIC memory and then raises the pointer for the start of BASIC. Therefore, this utility will not work on machine language programs that load like BASIC programs. Also, if your program is very large, you may run out of room when you have Top Secret installed. (Your program would have to be very large for this to happen.) See program listing on page 102.

## The Beast With Two Brains

## Todd Heimarck <br> Assistant Editor

Most computers have just one microprocessor, just one brain. The Commodore 128 is unusual because it has two brains: an 8502, which is responsible for both 64 mode and 128 mode, and a Z80, which handles CP/M mode.

To use CP/M, you need a 128, at least one disk drive, a TV or monitor, and the CP/M disk that came with the computer. Turn on your drive, insert the disk, and turn on your computer (from 128 mode, you can also type BOOT).

The 1571 drive is better suited to $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ work than the 1541 because it's faster and can read disks created on Kaypro, Osborne, and Epson CP/M computers. An 80column screen is preferable because in 40 -columns you have to scroll back and forth to see the whole display area. If you own a modem, you're in luck-there are still lots of $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ bulletin boards from which you can download programs. A RAM expander is an excellent accessory because CP/M is diskintensive and it uses the extra memory as a ramdisk.

## Where Are The Programs?

The CP/M disk is a flippy, which means you can flip it over to use the programs on side two. You get the operating system and a bunch of utilities for doing things like formatting disks and copying files. But there's no programming language, not even BASIC, so you can't write your own programs. You won't find any applications or games either, so you can't run any programs (except to do things like formatting disks and copying files).

If you can't write programs and you can't run programs, what good is $C P / M$ ?

Fortunately, you can find many languages, applications, and
games, both commercially and in the public domain, for $C P / M$. Commercial languages include Microsoft BASIC and Turbo Pascal. In the public domain are versions of Lisp, Forth, C, Fortran, Pascal, Modula-2, and other languages. Popular applications include WordStar and dBase II. Public domain games are also available, including chess, backgammon, the original Adventure, and others.

Assuming that you have a modem, you can download quite a number of programs. First, you need a terminal program that works in CP/M mode. I use one called Modem Executive or MEX.COM, for short. (Executable programs end with the .COM extension.) CP/M programs available for downloading are often compressed. This process reduces the file size, which means you spend less time online and pay less in connect chargeson a commercial service-or you pay less in long-distance bills on a bulletin board. The utility that unsqueezes files is called USQ.COM. Another useful utility is NULU.COM, the "new library" utility, which combines several files into one library and dissolves them, too. VDE.COM and VDO.COM are two versions of a good public domain text editor.

It's possible to use a terminal program in 64 or 128 mode to download CP/M programs to a Commodore-format disk, but you need a separate program that will read a Commodore disk and copy the program to a $C P / M$ disk.

Paradoxically, the public domain programs are free and you can give copies to friends, but to download the programs, you generally have to go to a telecommunications service like CompuServe, where you pay for connect time, or call a bulletin board, which is often a long-distance call. It's easy to drop a couple hundred dollars on a few
dozen free programs.

## Money Saver

Innovative Computer Accessories (INCA) sells a package called CP/M KIT, which contains a 39 page booklet and two disks. One of the disks is a flippy. The 40 files on the three disks are split between programs you can run and documentation files. The programs are all public domain, so you can make copies and give them away without breaking the law. INCA claims a copyright only on the booklet.

INCA also sells an 80 -column cable which will give you 80 columns (but no color) on a composite monitor such as the 1701 or 1702 in both CP/M mode and 128 mode.

The programs on the INCA disks include C1571 (speeds up disk writes); CONF (configures system variables); DD, SD (disk directory); DE-LBR, LDIR, LRUN, LTYPE, NULU (library utilities); MCAT (a useful disk cataloguing program); MEX128 (terminal program); NEWSWEEP (a versatile utility with several functions); SCAN (reads and displays squeezed and normal files); SQ, USQ (squeeze and unsqueeze); VDE (text editor); XCAT (crossreference and alphabetizing utility for MCAT); and ZCHESS (a Sargonlike chess program). If you were to download all the files and their documentation at 300 baud, it would take roughly four to five hours. The INCA package is reasonably priced, especially when you consider that the programs are public domain and may be freely distributed.
Innovative Computer Accessories 1249 Downing St.
P.O. Box 789

Imperial Beach, CA 92032-0837
$\$ 29.95$ CP/M KIT
$\$ 9.95$ 80-column cable

## Larry Cotton

Over the last couple of months, we've extracted the left and right ends of strings with LEFT\$ and RIGHT\$. This month we'll investigate the MID\$ function, which extracts characters from anywhere within a string.

The syntax for MID\$ is slightly more complex than for LEFT\$ and RIGHT\$. Enter the program below and run it to see how all three work:

```
HG 10 NS="FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT"
FX 2\emptyset PRINT "{CLR}"
SR 3Ø FS=LEFT$(N$,5)
FB 40 MS=MID$(N$,7,5)
HE 50 L$=RIGHT$(N$,6)
SP 60 PRINT "HIS FIRST NAME IS
        "F$"."
KR 7\emptyset PRINT "HIS MIDDLE NAME I
    S "MS"."
FH 8\emptyset PRINT:INPUT "WHAT'S HIS
        {SPACE}LAST NAME" ; LN$
RX 90 IF L$<>LN$ THEN PRINT:PR
        INT "THAT'S NOT WRIGHT!"
        :GOTO 8Ø
SE 10Ø PRINT:PRINT "THAT'S RIG
        HT! IT'S "LS"!"
```

Notice that MID\$ (line 40) requires an extra number that LEFT\$ and RIGHT\$ don't. This number specifies where in the string to begin reading characters. LEFT\$ and RIGHT\$ don't need this number because they automatically begin their search from the left or right end of a string. Incidentally, the name FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT in line 10 doesn't really need any spaces (more on this later).

In line 40 , the 7 in the parentheses means to start looking seven positions from the left end of the string-at the L in LLOYD. Be sure to count the space and the first character. The 5 is the number of characters, or in this case, the length of the name to be extracted.

The way to remember which number does what is to think "the first number is the first position" for the extracted string.

## More Word Extraction

The information inside the parentheses in a MID\$ statement-repre-
senting the original string, the starting position, and the length of the extracted string-is called an argument. As in LEFT\$ and RIGHT\$, MID\$'s arguments can be represented by constants or variables. Now type in these lines:

JD $10 \mathrm{~F} \$=$ "BROWNCOLUMBIACORNELL DARTMOUTHHARVARD"
BC 20 S $\$=$ "PRINCETONUNIVERSITY \{SPACE\} OF PENNSYLVANIAYA LE"
PD 30 IL $\$=F S+S \$$
Line 30 assembles one long string from the two shorter strings defined in lines 10 and 20. This technique is necessary because the combined string will not fit on one program line in all versions of Commodore BASIC. (In the Commodore 64, a BASIC program line is limited to 80 characters. The version of BASIC for the Plus/4 and 16 allows 88 -character lines, while the Commodore 128 allows 160.)

As mentioned above, spaces aren't really necessary when storing several names within one string. Except where an extracted string consists of several words, such as University of Pennsylvania, spaces just waste memory. BASIC doesn't allow stings longer than 255 characters, so be sure the length of a string doesn't exceed 255. Now, let's see what we can do with this super-long string.

We can start by printing one of these Ivy League school namessay, Cornell. Counting from the left, we see that the first letter of Cornell is in the fourteenth position, and the name is seven characters long. With this information, add these lines:

FA $40 \mathrm{PO}=14: \mathrm{LE}=7$ : GOSUB 1øø:PRI NT "\{CLR\}":PRINT:PRINT: P RINT COLLEGE : END
SK 1øø COLLEGE $\$=$ MID $\$$ (IL $\$, \mathrm{PO}, \mathrm{LE}$ ): RETURN

Try to make a habit of using variable names with some significance, such as IL\$ for Ivy League, PO for position number and LE for
length. Another reminder: Only the first two letters of a variable's name are used by BASIC. For example, to BASIC, the variable CO\$ is the same variable as COLLEGE\$.

When you want to print another college from the list, simply change the beginning character position (variable PO) and string length (variable LE). To print Princeton, for example, change line 40 to read like this:

```
XQ 4\emptyset PO=37:LE=9:GOSUB 1ø\emptyset:PRI
    NT "{CLR}":PRINT:PRINT:P
    RINT COLLEGES:END
```


## Extracting Single Characters

The MID\$ function is used often for extracting single characters from a string:

HC 10 AS="ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST UVWXYZ"
XF $2 \varnothing$ PRINT "\{CLR\}":PRINT:PRIN T
PE $3 \emptyset$ PRINT "THIS PROGRAM PRIN TS OUT A LETTER"
PR $4 \varnothing$ PRINT "OF THE ALPHABET T HAT'S IN THE"
SB $5 \varnothing$ PRINT "POSITION YOU TYPE "
JA $60 \mathrm{~N}=\varnothing$ :PRINT:INPUT "WHAT'S \{SPACE\}A NUMBER FROM 1 T - 26 "; N

XC 76 IF $\mathrm{N}=\emptyset$ THEN END
PF $8 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{N}<1$ THEN 60
FP $9 \varnothing$ IF N>26 THEN 60
JF $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ L\$=MID $(A \$, N, 1)$
XR 110 PRINT: PRINT "THE LETTER IN POSITION"N"IS "L\$".

Lines $30-50$ print a message on the screen. Line 60 then prints a blank line and asks the user for a number from 1 to 26 . Lines 80 and 90 utilize IF-THEN to check that the entered number is in the range 1 to 26 , inclusively. Line 100 uses MID\$ to find one letter in the Nth position in A\$.

## Other Uses For MID\$

It's interesting (and fun) to use FOR-NEXT in conjunction with the MID\$ function to print words or names on the screen one character at a time. For example, type NEW and enter this short program:

CE 10 PRINT "\{CLR\}": PRINT: PRIN T
DG $2 \emptyset$ PRINT "WHAT'S YOUR NAME [SPACE](FIRST \& LAST)"
SF 30 INPUT NS
DH $4 \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINT "NOW COUNT T HE LETTERS IN YOUR NAME. "
HM $5 \emptyset$ PRINT "BE SURE TO COUNT \{SPACE\}THE SPACES"
EF 60 PRINT "BETWEEN THE FIRST AND LAST NAMES."
CR $7 \emptyset$ PRINT:INPUT "HOW MANY"; L
BA $8 \varnothing$ PRINT:FOR $J=1$ TO NL
CQ 90 PRINT MIDS(N\$,J,1);
KA 1øø FOR D=1 TO 1øø:NEXT D
EQ 110 NEXT J
Be sure to type a semicolon at the end of line 90 to insure that your name is printed all on one line.

Let's see how this works: Your name and its length are assigned to the variables $\mathrm{N} \$$ and NL in lines 30 and 70 , respectively. (Next month we'll see how to automate part of this process using the BASIC function LEN.) Nested FOR-NEXT loops are used in lines $80-110$ to print your name one letter at a time. The outer loop does the printing while the inner loop creates a short time delay. The variable $J$ is used as the character position pointer in the MID\$ statement. In line $80, \mathrm{~J}$ is incremented from 1 to NL-the length of the name.

As J increments, line 90 prints the letters in your name, slowly, one after the other. Before the NEXT J is encountered in line 110 , an inner loop adds a short delay after each character is printed. The printing speed can be varied by changing the delay loop in line 100.

## Scanning

Another use for MID\$ is to scan a long string for a particular character. This can be done by using a combination of FOR-NEXT and IFTHEN statements. The following program searches a string of jumbled letters for a letter entered by the user:

```
AS 10 PRINT "{CLR}"
FS 20 R$="ABIWOEJYTRMVPYIU"
KK 30 PRINT RS:PRINT
CR 4\emptyset INPUT "WHICH SINGLE LETT
        ER TO SEARCH FOR";L$
JK 45 PRINT
HD 50 FOR N=1 TO 16
SG 6\emptyset MS=MIDS(RS,N,1)
DQ 70 IF MS=LS THEN PRINT LS"
    {SPACE}IS IN POSITION NO
        "N:C=C+1
AK 80 NEXT
SC 90 IF C=| THEN PRINT:PRINT
        {SPACE}L$" NOT FOUND.":G
        OTO 4|
CP 1øø END
```

    Lines \(10-30\) clear the screen
    and print the random letters. Line 40 gets the user's input in LS. Lines 50-70 form a FOR-NEXT loop which scans $\mathrm{R} \$$ one character at a time. In line 60 , the MID\$ function makes M\$ equal to the Nth character in $\mathrm{R} \$$. Line 70 checks for a match between $M \$$ and $L \$$ with an IFTHEN statement. If there's no match, control immediately moves on to the NEXT in line 80 which, in turn, sends control back to line 50 to increment N .

Each time a match is found for
$\mathrm{L} \$$, line 70 prints a message and C is incremented by 1 . The variable C keeps track of the number of matches.

After the loop has incremented 16 times and each match (if there were any) has been printed out, line 90 checks to see what the value is for $C$. If it's zero, no matches were found, and an appropriate message is printed.

There are several other tricks you can do with strings; we'll discuss them next month.


Yes, after 4 years together, Flexidraw and The Light Pen are now packaged separately! In honor of this occasion Inkwell Systems is introducing:
FLEXIDRAW Version 5.5: Still that great graphics program for the Commodore 64 and 128 that you knew and loved as version 5.0. What's new about version 5.5 is that it now supports a Joystick, touch pad and mouse in addition to both Inkwell Systems' new Ilght pens. Flexidraw 5.5 is $\$ 34.95$.
THE LIGHT PEN: Commodore 64/128 and Amiga compatible, and available in 2 models:
The 170-C is the familiar industrial quality Inkwell Systems light pen dressed up in a new gray case with nose tip switch. (Use with any Flexidraw version.) \$99. The 184-C is a new, light-weight, tri-lobular, two-button touch switch light pen designed to be compatible with Flexidraw 5.5. \$59.95.
Both include a demonstration disk for C-64/128 and technical manual for assistance in creating your own programs.
Both light pens are now available as input alternatives for programs such as GEOS, CADPAK 64 \& 128, Micro Illustrator, Blazing Paddles, Picasso's Revenge, or Prospectives II.

Also available from Inkwell Systems, and fully compatible with Flexidraw and The Light Pen:

- Flexifont, a font and character generating program containing over 30 fonts
- Graphics Integrator 2, the link between graphic programs, word processing, and multi-media
- Graphics Galleria, a collection of clip art and illustrations


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Dug－swetter
－＂Bounty Hunter＂（August）uses PRINT statements with lots of cur－ sor control characters to build the maps．From the point of view of a programmer，this method is the eas－ iest way to build the maps；from the point of view of someone typing it in，this method is a nightmare．Sev－ eral readers have been unable to get the checksums correct in lines 720， 730，740，and 930．The difficulty with line 720 is caused by a missing question mark after MOVE．The problems with lines 730，740，and 930 all stem from spaces at the end of those lines of text．The following listing should clear up any questions．
GS $72 ø$ PRINT＂\｛RVS\} $\{6$ SPACES $\}$ N \｛SPACE\}MEPヨ\{3 SPACES\}
 \｛16 SPACES\}\{RVS\}£ \｛2 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFF $\}$
EH 730 PRINT＂\｛RVS\} $\{6$ SPACES $\}$ KHZ $\{3$ SPACES $\}$ MN $\{O F F\}$ \｛SPACE\}\{RVS\} $£$ \｛ 2 SPACES $\}$ §＊ $\bar{y}\{0 F F\}$ \｛11 SPACES $\}$（RVS\} 8 H ？ \｛ 2 SPACES $\}$［H 3 \｛SPACE $\}$ \＆HZEN习\｛3 SPACES\}\&*
DM 740 PRINT＂\｛RVS $\}$ \｛ 6 SPACES $\}$ M \｛5 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFF $\}$ \｛SPACE $\}$ \｛RVS\}\{3 SPACES\}\{OFF\} £ \｛11 SPACES\} \{RVS\}EH


HK 930 PRINT＂\｛2 SPACES $\}$ \｛RVS $\}$

\｛ 8 SPACES $\}$ k $* 习$ RVS $\}$
\｛4 SPACES\}\{OFF\}\{SPACE\}
［ $*$ ヨ $\{$ RVS $\}\{2$ SPACES $\}$
\｛OFF\}\{SPACE\}E3彐LE1ø Pヨ ＠\｛CYN\}";
－Bounty Hunter isn＇t the only pro－ gram from the August issue that is difficult to type in．Many readers have had problems typing the com－ plicated PRINT statements from ＂Give＇ N ＇Take．＂The lines giving the most trouble are listed below． Spaces seem to be causing most of the trouble，so single spaces are shown using the same notation normally used for multiple spaces．
HH $131 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CYN\}\{OFF\}\#E8 \｛RVS\}\{30 SPACES\}民73 \｛OFF\} \#\{CYN\}) (*E8B (RVS \} \｛SPACE\} \{CYN\} \{OFF\} \#\&8] \｛RVS\} \{SPACE $\}$ \｛CYN\} \{OFF\}
 \｛OFF\}'R8ヨ\{RVS\} \{SPACE\} \｛PUR\}(2 SPACES\}";
EB 1320 PRINT＂$\{18$ SPACES $\}$［ 8 \}

 ［83（RVS）\｛SPACE\}[7ヨ
\｛OFF\} \# $\# 8$ § （RVS $\}$ \｛SPACE $\}$
 \｛RVS\} \{SPACE\} \{CYN\} \{OFF\} \＄E8引\｛RVS）（SPACE）（CYN） \｛OFF\}, ( + E8 3 \｛RVS\}
（SPACE\} $\{\mathrm{CYN}$ \} $\{\mathrm{OFF}\}$ SE8马＂
MM 1400 PRINT＂$\$$ ）$\%$ \｛ $\{$ PUR\} (RVS $\}$ \｛SPACE $\} 8$ \｛ 17 SPACES $\}$ \｛CYN \} \{OFF\} \#E8B (RVS \} （2 SPACES\} \{PUR\} \{SPACE

 （PUR）（RVS）［SPACE］［8 （5 SPACES）＂；
BQ $141 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{3$ SPACES $\}$ 7 7
\｛OFF\}\#\&83(RVS) [SPACE\}
（CYN\} \{OFF\}) \%\&8g(RVS\}
［SPACE］\｛CYN \} \{OFF \}\&*E8
\｛RVS \} \{SPACE $\}$（CYN \} \{OFF\}

\｛RVS）\｛SPACE］\｛PUR\}
［SPACE］ 5 5 （OFF $^{\prime}$＇）$\% \# \$ \$ \&$ （RVS\} \{SPACE\}\{OFF\}\&";
MK 1470 PRINT＂ B 7 引\｛OFF\}\#E8
\｛RVS\} \{SPACE\}[73\{OFF\}-+
 \｛OFF\}, 8 ［83（RVS）［SPACE\} \｛CYN\} \{OFF\} \& + E8 3 \｛RVS \} （SPACE）\｛CYN\} (OFF\} SE8 \｛RVS）\｛3 SPACES\}\{PUR\}
 （＋＂）

\｛OFF\} \% $\$$ \＆+ \｛PUR］（RVS $\}$




\｛RVS\}\{7 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；
－＂Screen Maker＂（September）con－ tains a superfluous question mark in line C790 which makes it impos－ sible to read the first data value in that line．That line is relisted below． C790：85 FD C6 FE Aø ø2 8A 91 DE

Rhett Anderson and David Hensley, Jr.

## Here's a high-speed, versatile clear-

 screen routine that will add spice to your BASIC or machine language programs. A demo program is included. For the Commodore 64.Almost all programs need to clear the screen at one point or another. Printing a clear-screen character, CHRS(147), is the quickest, most efficient, and most common technique for clearing the screen. It's also probably the most boring.
"Crystal Clear" replaces the normal clear-screen command and lets you clear the screen with any one or any combination of ten patterns (see the accompanying figure). You can control the speed at which the screen clears, and you also can specify any character and color you want to clear it with:

## Typing It In

Although it is written in machine language (ML), Crystal Clear (Program 1) is stored in the DATA statements of a BASIC program. A demo program (Program 2) is also included. Use "The Automatic Proofreader" found elsewhere in this issue to insure accurate typing when entering these two programs. The ML routine for Crystal Clear is very short-only 481 bytes long. It resides in locations 49152-49633.

## Using Crystal Clear

First, read the machine language into memory at the beginning of your program (see Program 1). Whenever you wish to use the routine, you must use three POKEs to specify the speed, character, and color; and you must use a SYS to call the routine. The speed is controlled by POKEing location 780 with a number from 0 to 255 . Zero is full speed, and 255 is a slow crawl. Location 781 controls the print character. You must POKE


SYS 49152


SYS 49158


SYS 49161


SYS 49167


SYS 49178

"Crystal Clear" offers ten unique patterns for gracefully clearing the screen. Each pattern can be used with the color or graphics character of your choice.
this location with the screen code of the character that you wish to use. You can use any available character. Many of the Commodore graphics characters produce pleasing displays. If you do not wish to use a character, but simply want to clear the screen using the effect of a pattern, POKE location 781 with 32 (space). The color is changed by POKEing 782 with a color number from 0 to 16 .

After the speed, character, and color have been set, you must choose one of the ten patterns as shown in the accompanying figure. Now, to clear the screen, simply SYS to the location that corresponds to the desired pattern.

Many combinations and effects are possible when using these clear-screen routines. You can use several routines back-to-back by simply calling the routine more than once. Remember, what we normally think of as a clear screen is really a screen full of spaces.

Experiment with loops to produce dazzling effects, or fill the screen with a character to produce a backdrop for a title screen or game. Run the demo (Program 2) to see just some of the effects possible. See program listings on page 101.


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Rhett Anderson and David Hensley, Jr.
This month, we'll look at how "GeoPuzzle," the game presented in the October issue, was programmed. A full listing of the machine language source code is included.

By the time you read this, it's likely that Berkeley Softworks' GeoProgrammer machine language development package will be released, making it easier to program GEOS applications. However, it is possible to write machine language GEOS applications on standard 64 assemblers. In the case of "GeoPuzzle," we used Pal, an assembler from Proline Software.

The first problem a machine language programmer has when moving to GEOS is the lack of adequate documentation. While the 64 is a mature machine supported by superb tools, software, books, and magazines, GEOS is a newcomer. Perhaps the best source of information comes from Berkeley Softworks itself. Berkeley's book, The Official GEOS Programmer's Reference Guide, was an invaluable reference for us. Also of assistance were two COMPUTE! Books, Mapping the $64 \mathcal{E} 64 \mathrm{C}$ and the revised edition of Programming the 64. Each of these books contains a memory map of GEOS and discussions of the various system functions-but without Berkeley's book, programming a complete application would be nearly impossible. (Note that Berkeley's reference guide contains several serious factual and typographical errors; however, a revised edition is in the works).

## At The Source

Examine the GeoPuzzle source code listing. After the program sets up the screen and icons, it effectively stops running. But GEOS keeps working in the background, moni-

## GeoPuzzle Source Code

$1 \varnothing$ OPEN2, 8,1, "Ø: GEOPUZZLE"
$2 \emptyset$ SYS 7øØ
$3 \varnothing$.OPT 02, P
$4 \varnothing$;
50 ;
$6 \varnothing$; GEOPUZZLE
$7 \varnothing$;
$8 \emptyset$; BY RHETT ANDERSON \& DAVID HENSLEY JR
9Ø ;
$10 \varnothing$; COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPUTE! PUBLICATIONS, INC.
110 ; ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
120 ;
130 ; PAL FORMAT
140 ;
150
160 *= $\$ 304$
$17 \emptyset$;
$18 \emptyset$; WE START AT \$3Ø4 TO INSURE THE
$19 \emptyset$; ACTUAL GEOS CODE STARTS AT \$4øØ
200 ;
210 . BYTE $(63+\$ 8 \emptyset)$; ADD $8 \emptyset$ FOR
220 ; UNCOMPRESSED SPRITE DATA
230 . BYTE Ø, Ø, Ø
240 . BYTE 255, 255, 254
25 . BYTE 128, Ø, 2
260 . BYTE 159,125,242
$27 \emptyset$. BYTE 159,69, 242
$28 \emptyset$.BYTE 159,69, 242
290 .BYTE 159, 125, 242
3ØØ - BYTE 128, Ø, 2
310 .BYTE 159,125,242
320 . BYTE 145,85,18
330 . BYTE $145,85,18$
$34 \varnothing$. BYTE 159, 125, 242
35Ø . BYTE 128, Ø, 2
$36 \emptyset$. BYTE 159, 125, 242
$37 \emptyset$. BYTE 159,69,242
380 . BYTE 159,69,242
$39 \varnothing$. BYTE 159, 125, 242
4ØØ . BYTE 128, Ø, 2
410 .BYTE 255,255,254
$42 \varnothing$ - BYTE Ø, Ø, Ø
$43 \varnothing$. BYTE Ø, Ø, Ø
$44 \emptyset$. BYTE $\$ 8 \emptyset+3$
450 - BYTE 6
$46 \varnothing$.BYTE $\varnothing$
$47 \varnothing$.WORD $\$ 4 \emptyset \varnothing$
$48 \emptyset$.WORD ENDCODE
$49 \varnothing$.WORD $\$ 4 \varnothing \varnothing$
5 Øø .ASC "GEOPUZZLE V1.g"
$51 \varnothing$. BYTE Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø
520 . ASC "ANDERSON \& HENSLEY"
$53 \varnothing$. BYTE $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
540 ;
$55 \emptyset$; GEOS EQUATES
560 ;
$57 \varnothing$ SETPATTERN $=\$ C 139$
$58 \emptyset$ NEWDISK $=$ \$CIE1
590 IRECTANGLE $=\$ C 19 \mathrm{~F}$
toring mouse movements and clicks. When an icon has been selected, GEOS gives control to the routine corresponding to that icon.

Initialization is done in lines $680-990$. The board and icons are drawn, and then the program ends via an RTS.

The icon table begins at line 1050. First, the number of icons is specified. Of the 14 icons we used, the first 12 are the arrows used to move the board's squares. The other two are the special purpose icons used to "fix" the puzzle and to return to the GEOS deskTop.

The next two values in the table (160 and 100) give the location that the mouse pointer should be placed after the icons are drawn. The 14 icon definitions follow, each specifying the address of the image for the icon, position for the icon, size of the icon, and address of the icon's service routine. This service routine is what GEOS executes when you click on the icon.

All icon images are in compressed GEOS format. This format is discussed in all three of the books mentioned above. To avoid compressing the images, we added 128 $(\$ 80)$ to the number of bytes in the image.

## The Header

Looking at the source code, most programmers would be perplexed by the first part of the program, located between lines 210 and 530 . This section of code will be detached from the program and placed in a "side-sector" that GEOS uses to store information about the application. It is critical that this section of the program is entered exactly as listed. If one byte is missing or an extra one is added, the sector will either not be filled, or it will spill over into the main code.

## To GEOS

When you're writing a GEOS application, you can't simply assemble it and then try it out. Instead, you must follow this procedure:

- Assemble the program to disk.
- Convert the object code file to GEOS format.
- Boot GEOS.
- Click on the proper icon from the GEOS deskTop.

Of course, you don't need to
$60 \varnothing$ IPUTSTRING $=\$ C 1 A E$
$610 \mathrm{R} \varnothing=2$
620 MOUSEUP $=\$ C 18 \mathrm{~A}$
630 ENTERDESK $=\$ C 22 C$
640 DOICONS $=\$ C 15 A$
650 ;
$66 \varnothing$ ZTEMP $=\$ 7 \varnothing$
67ø ;
$68 \emptyset$ *= $\$ 4 \varnothing \varnothing$
$69 \emptyset$ JSR NEWDISK ;STOP DRIVE MOTOR
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ JSR MOUSEUP ; ACTIVATE MOUSE
$71 \varnothing$ LDA \#2ø ; DRAW SCREEN
$72 ø$ JSR SETPATTERN
730 JSR IRECTANGLE
740 .BYTE $\varnothing, 199$
750 .WORD Ø, 319
760 LDA \#1
$77 \varnothing$ JSR SETPATTERN
$78 \emptyset$ JSR IRECTANGLE
790. .BYTE 32,167

8øø .WORD 32,231
$81 \varnothing$ JSR DOBACKCOLOR
$82 \varnothing$ JSR DRAWBLOCKS
$83 \emptyset$ JSR IPUTSTRING
84ø .WORD $1 \varnothing 4$
850 .BYTE 18
86ø .ASC "GEOPUZZLE"
$87 \varnothing$.BYTE $\varnothing$
$88 \emptyset$ JSR IPUTSTRING
89ø .WORD $1 \varnothing$
9øø .BYTE 188
$91 \varnothing$.ASC "COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPUTEI PUBLICATIONS,"
$92 \varnothing$.ASC " INC. - ALL RIGHTS RESERVED"
$93 \varnothing$.BYTE $\varnothing$
$94 \varnothing$ LDA \#<GAMEICONS
$95 \varnothing$ STA Rø
$96 \emptyset$ LDA \#>GAMEICONS
$97 \varnothing$ STA R $\varnothing+1$
$98 \emptyset$ JSR DOICONS
990 RTS
1øøø ;
$1 ø 1 \varnothing$ DOIT JSR DOBACKCOLOR : JMP ENTERDESK
1020;
$103 \varnothing$;THE ICON TABLE
1040 ;
$165 \varnothing$ GAMEICONS .BYTE 14
1660 .WORD 160
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$.BYTE 1øø
1080 ;
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ BUTTON1 .WORD DOWNARROW
$11 \varnothing \varnothing$.BYTE 1 $\varnothing, 42$
1110 .BYTE 1,8
$112 \varnothing$.WORD DOROTø
1130 ;
$114 \varnothing$ BUTTON2 .WORD DOWNARROW
1150 . BYTE 15,42
1160 .BYTE 1,8
$117 \varnothing$.WORD DOROT1
1180 ;
1190 BUTTON3 .WORD DOWNARROW
12øб. BYTE 2ø,42
1210 .BYTE 1,8
1220 .WORD DOROT2
1230 ;
$124 \varnothing$ BUTTON4 .WORD UPARROW
1250 .BYTE 10,151
1260 .BYTE 1,8
1270 .WORD DOROT3
1280;
1290 BUTTON5 .WORD UPARROW
13ø日 .BYTE 15,151
131ø.BYTE 1,8
1320 .WORD DOROT4
type in the program listed to use GeoPuzzle. A much easier way to get the game is to type in the MLX listing from last month's issue. However, if you're interested in writing a GEOS application, you'll find that the source code listing provided here is just the "skeleton" you need to develop your own GEOS programs.

1330 ;
1340 BUTTON6 .WORD UPARROW
1350 .BYTE 20,151
$136 \emptyset$.BYTE 1,8
$137 \emptyset$.WORD DOROT5
1380 ;
1390 BUTTON7 .WORD RIGHTARROW
$14 \emptyset \emptyset$. BYTE 6,65
1410 .BYTE 1,8
$142 \sigma$.WORD DOROT6
1430 ;
1440 BUTTON8 . WORD RIGHTARROW
1450 . BYTE 6,97
1460 . BYTE 1,8
$147 \emptyset$.WORD DOROT7
1480 ;
$149 \varnothing$ BUTTON9 .WORD RIGHTARROW
$15 \varnothing$.BYTE 6,129
1510 . BYTE 1,8
$152 \emptyset$.WORD DOROT8
1530 :
$154 \emptyset$ BUTTON1Ø .WORD LEFTARROW
155Ø . BYTE 25,65
1560 . BYTE 1,8
$157 \emptyset$.WORD DOROT9
$158 \emptyset$ :
$159 \varnothing$ BUTTON11 ,WORD LEFTARROW
1600 .BYTE 25,97
1610 . BYTE 1,8
$162 \emptyset$.WORD DOROT1Ø
1630 ;
$164 \emptyset$ BUTTON12 .WORD LEFTARROW
165ø .BYTE 25,129
1660 . BYTE 1,8
$167 \emptyset$.WORD DOROT11
1680 :
$169 \emptyset$ BUTTON13 .WORD WRENCH
$17 \emptyset \emptyset$. BYTE 33,7Ø
1710 .BYTE 3,21
$172 \emptyset$.WORD DOWRENCH
1730 :
1740 BUTTON14 .WORD GEOS
175 . BYTE 33,11Ø
1760 .BYTE 3,21
177Ø .WORD DOIT
1786 ;
1790 ; ICON IMAGES
1800 ;
$181 \varnothing$ DOWNARROW .BYTE $128+8$ $182 \emptyset$. BYTE 24, 24, 24, 24, 255, $126,6 \varnothing, 24$
1836 :
1840 UPARROW .BYTE $128+8$
$185 \emptyset$. BYTE $24,6 \varnothing, 126,255,24$, 24, 24, 24
1860 ;
$187 \emptyset$ LEFTARROW .BYTE $128+8$
1886 - BYTE 16, 48, 112, 255, 255, $112,48,16$
1890;

1900 RIGHTARROW .BYTE $128+8$
1910 . BYTE $8,12,14,255,255,14,12,8$
1920 ;
1930 DRAWBLOCKS LDX PPOINT : LDA PATØ, X
1940 JSR SETPATTERN
1950 JSR IRECTANGLE
1960 .BYTE 56,79
$197 \varnothing$.WORD 72,1ø3
1980 LDX PPOINT+1 : LDA PATø, X
$199 \emptyset$ JSR SETPATTERN
$2 ø \varnothing \emptyset$ JSR IRECTANGLE
2ø1ø . BYTE 56,79
2020 .WORD 112,143
$2 ø 3 \varnothing$ LDX PPOINT +2 : LDA PATø, X
$204 \varnothing$ JSR SETPATTERN
2050 JSR IRECTANGLE
2060 .BYTE 56,79
2070 .WORD 152,183
2 の8 $\emptyset$ LDX PPOINT+3: LDA PAT $\varnothing, \mathrm{X}$
2090 JSR SETPATTERN
$21 \emptyset \emptyset$ JSR IRECTANGLE
2110. BYTE 88,111

2120 .WORD 72,1ø3
2130 LDX PPOINT +4 : LDA PATø, X : JSR SETPATTERN
2140 JSR IRECTANGLE
2150 . BYTE 88,111
2160 .WORD 112,143
$217 \varnothing$ LDX PPOINT+5 : LDA PATØ, X : JSR SETPATTERN
$218 \emptyset$ JSR IRECTANGLE
2190 .BYTE 88,111
22øø .WORD 152,183
2210 LDX PPOINT+6 : LDA PATø, X : JSR ṠETPATTERN
2220 JSR IRECTANGLE
2230 .BYTE 120,143
2240. WORD 72,1ø3
$225 \emptyset$ LDX PPOINT+7 : LDA PATø,X : JSR SETPATTERN
2260 JSR IRECTANGLE
2270 . BYTE 12ø,143
2280 .WORD 112,143
2290 LDX PPOINT+8: LDA PATØ, X : JSR SETPATTERN
$23 \varnothing \emptyset$ JSR IRECTANGLE
2310 .BYTE 120,143
2320 .WORD 152,183
2330 JSR DOCOLORS
2340 RTS
2350 ;
$236 \emptyset$ PPOINT . BYTE $\varnothing, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8$
$237 \varnothing$ РАTØ .BYTE 29
$238 \emptyset$ PAT1. BYTE $3 \varnothing$
2390 PAT2 .BYTE 29
$24 \varnothing \varnothing$ PAT3 . BYTE $3 \varnothing$
2410 PAT4 .BYTE 24
$242 \emptyset$ PAT5 .BYTE $3 \emptyset$
2436 PAT6 .BYTE 29
2440 PAT7 . BYTE $3 \varnothing$
2450 PAT8 .BYTE 29
2460 ;
2470 ;DEFINITIONS FOR THE LARGE ICONS
$248 \emptyset$;
$249 \varnothing$ WRENCH . BYTE $128+63, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 255,255,254,128, \varnothing$
25øø .BYTE 2,159,125,242,159,69,242,159
$251 \varnothing$. BYTE $69,242,159,125,242,128, \varnothing, 2$
2520 . BYTE 159, 125, 242, 145, 85, 18, 145,85
2530 . BYTE 18, 159, 125, 242, 128, Ø, 2, 159
2540 . BYTE 125,242,159,69,242,159,69,242
$255 \emptyset$.BYTE 159, 125, 242, 128, 0, 2, 255, 255
$256 \varnothing$.BYTE 254, $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing ~$
$257 \varnothing$ GEOS . BYTE $128+63, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 255,255,254,131,199$
258 . BYTE $130,135,79,194,142,125,226,156$
259ø . BYTE 3,242,156,3,242,188,7,25ø
2600 .BYTE 190,7,250,190,115,250,191,123
$261 \emptyset$. BYTE 25ø,190,63,250,188,15,250,156
2620 . BYTE 7,242,158, 7, 242, 143, 15, 226

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2630 . BYTE 135,159,194,131,223,130,255,255
$264 \varnothing$. BYTE 254, $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$265 \emptyset$;
$266 \emptyset$ DOROTØ LDA PPOINT : LDX PPOINT+3 : LDY PPOINT+6
$267 \emptyset$ STA PPOINT+3 : STX PPOINT+6 : STY PPOINT
2680 JMP DRAWBLOCKS
2690 DOROT1 LDA PPOINT+1 : LDX PPOINT+4 : LDY PPOINT+7
$27 \emptyset \emptyset$ STA PPOINT+4 : STX PPOINT+7 : STY PPOINT+1
$271 \varnothing$ JMP DRAWBLOCKS
$272 \emptyset$ DOROT2 LDA PPOINT+2 : LDX PPOINT+5 : LDY PPOINT+8
2736 STA PPOINT+5 : STX PPOINT+8 : STY PPOINT+2
2740 JMP DRAWBLOCKS
2750 DOROT3 LDA PPOINT+ $\dagger$ : LDX PPOINT+3 : LDY PPOINT+6
$276 \emptyset$ STA PPOINT+6 : STX PPOINT+ $\ddagger$ : STY PPOINT +3
$277 \emptyset$ JMP DRAWBLOCKS
2780 DOROT4 LDA PPOINT+1 : LDX PPOINT+4 : LDY PPOINT+7
2790 STA PPOINT+7 : STX PPOINT+1 : STY PPOINT+4
$28 \emptyset \emptyset$ JMP DRAWBLOCKS
2810 DOROT5 LDA PPOINT +2 : LDX PPOINT+5 : LDY PPOINT +8
2820 STA PPOINT+8 : STX PPOINT+2 : STY PPOINT+5
$283 \emptyset$ JMP DRAWBLOCKS
$284 \emptyset$ DOROT6 LDA PPOINT+ø : LDX PPOINT+1 : LDY PPOINT+2
2850 STA PPOINT+1 : STX PPOINT+2 : STY PPOINT+ø
2860 JMP DRAWBLOCKS
$287 \varnothing$ DOROT7 LDA PPOINT+3 : LDX PPOINT+4 : LDY PPOINT+5
$288 \emptyset$ STA PPOINT+4 : STX PPOINT+5 : STY PPOINT+3
2890 JMP DRAWBLOCKS
$29 \emptyset \emptyset$ DOROT8 LDA PPOINT+6 : LDX PPOINT+7 : LDY PPOINT+8
$291 \varnothing$ STA PPOINT+7 : STX PPOINT+8 : STY PPOINT+6
$292 \emptyset$ JMP DRAWBLOCKS
$293 \emptyset$ DOROT9 LDA PPOINT+ $\varnothing$ : LDX PPOINT+1 : LDY PPOINT+2
2940 STA PPOINT+2 : STX PPOINT+ $\varnothing$ : STY PPOINT+1
2950 JMP DRAWBLOCKS
2960 DOROT1Ø LDA PPOINT+3 : LDX PPOINT+4 : LDY PPOINT+5
$297 \emptyset$ STA PPOINT+5 : STX PPOINT +3 : STY PPOINT+4
$298 \emptyset$ JMP DRAWBLOCKS
2990 DOROTll LDA PPOINT+6 : LDX PPOINT+7 : LDY PPOINT+8
3øøø STA PPOINT+8 : STX PPOINT+6 : STY PPOINT+7
$301 \varnothing$ JMP DRAWBLOCKS
$3 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ DOWRENCH LDX \#8
3ø3ø LOOPW TXA : STA PPOINT,X : DEX : BPL LOOPW
3ø4Ø JMP DRAWBLOCKS
305 $\quad$;
3 36ø DOBACKCOLOR LDX \#25
3070 LDA \#14
3680 COLOOP STA \$8Cøø-1, X
3690 STA $\$ 8 C \emptyset \emptyset+249, X$
$31 \varnothing \emptyset$ STA $\$ 8 C \emptyset \emptyset+499, x$
$311 \varnothing$ STA $\$ 8 C ø \varnothing+749$, X
3120 DEX
3130 BNE COLOOP
3140 RTS
3150 DOCOLORS LDY \#8
3160 BIGLOOP LDA PPOINT,Y
$317 \varnothing$ TAX
3180 LDA LTHEADD, Y
$319 \varnothing$ STA ZTEMP
$32 \emptyset \emptyset$ LDA HTHEADD, Y
3210 STA ZTEMP+1
3220 TYA
$323 \emptyset$ PHA
324 LDY \#ø
$325 \emptyset$ LDA COLø, $X$
3260 STA (ZTEMP), Y
$327 \emptyset$ INY : STA (ZTEMP), Y : INY
$328 \emptyset$ LDA COL1,X
3290 STA (ZTEMP), Y : INY : STA (ZTEMP), Y
33øø LDY \#8
3310 LDA COL2,X
3320 STA (ZTEMP), Y
3330 INY : STA (ZTEMP),Y : INY
3346 LDA COL3, $x$
3350 STA (ZTEMP), Y : INY : STA (ZTEMP), Y

```
3360 PLA
3370 TAY
3380 DEY
339ø BPL BIGLOOP
34øø RTS
3410 ;
342Ø LTHEADD .BYTE < (7*4ø+$8Cø\emptyset+9)
343\varnothing.BYTE < (7*4\sigma+$8Cø\emptyset+14)
3440 .BYTE < (7*4Ø+$8Cø\emptyset+19)
345\emptyset .BYTE < (11*4\varnothing+$8Cø\emptyset+9)
346\emptyset . BYTE < (11*4\varnothing+$8Cø\emptyset+14)
347\emptyset . BYTE < (11*4\varnothing+$8Cø\emptyset+19)
348\emptyset . BYTE < (15*4 
3490 . BYTE < (15*4\varnothing+$8Cø\emptyset+14)
35ø\emptyset . BYTE < (15*4\emptyset+$8Cø\emptyset+19)
351ø HTHEADD . BYTE > (7* 4 | +$8Cø\emptyset+9)
352\emptyset . BYTE > (7*4\emptyset+$8Cø\emptyset+14)
353\emptyset . BYTE > (7*4\emptyset+$8Cø\emptyset+19)
354ø . BYTE > (11*4ø+$8Cø\emptyset+9)
355\emptyset . BYTE > (11*4\emptyset+$8C\emptyset\emptyset+14)
3560 . BYTE > (11*40+$8Cø\varnothing+19)
357\emptyset . BYTE > (15*4\emptyset+$8Cø\emptyset+9)
358\emptyset . BYTE > (15*4\emptyset+$8Cø\emptyset+14)
359\emptyset . BYTE > (15*4\varnothing+$8Cø\emptyset+19)
36\emptyset\emptyset COL\emptyset .BYTE 14,14,14,14,7,5,14,2,4
361\emptyset COLl .BYTE 14,14,14,7,5,14,2,4,14
3620 COL2 .BYTE 14,7,5,14,2,4,14,14,14
363ø COL3 .BYTE 7,5,14,2,4,14,14,14,14
3640 ENDCODE . BYTE Ø
```



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## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZEITE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Sketch Pad

Article on page 40.

## Program 1：Sketch Pad—Main

Menu
KC $1 \emptyset$ REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
CB $2 \emptyset$ IFL $>$ ØTHEN6 6
MH 30 POKE52，32：POKE56，32：POKE 252，Ø：CLR
AM $4 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{BLU\} \｛3 SPACES \}COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPUTEI PUB．，INC．＂
PA $5 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB（10）＂ALL RIGHTS ［SPACE］RESERVED＂
QJ 60 GOSUB13Ø
QJ $7 \varnothing$ GOSUB3øø
EM $8 \varnothing$ IFCM $=7$ THEN $11 \varnothing$
BJ 9Ø POKE845，PR（1）＋1：POKE846， PR（ 2 ）+1 ：POKE 53287，PR（1）： SYS32768
SP 1øø GOTO7
PM $11 \varnothing$ INPUT＂\｛CLR\}EXIT $(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N})$＂； FCS：IFFCS＜＞＂Y＂THEN7
GP 120 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}PROCESSING C OMPLETE＂：POKE 251 ，$\varnothing$ ：END
QX $130 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(251)=86$ THENPOKE8 39，Ø：GOTO19ø
BH 140 IFL＝ 1 THENL $=1$ ：LOAD＂SKETC H－PAD＂，8， 1
RE 150 IFL＝1THENL＝2：LOAD＂SAVES $\mathrm{KETCH}^{\prime \prime}, 8,1$
MK 160 IFL＝2THENL＝3：LOAD＂PRINT SKETCH＂，8， 1
QB 170 FORCl＝1TO128：READSP：POK E16255＋C1，SP：NEXT
BM 180 POKE839，1：POKE833，1：POK E84の，5ø
BG 190 CMS（1）＝＂PAINT COLOR＂：PR （1）$=\emptyset$
FD 2øø CMS（2）＝＂BACKGROUND COLO $\mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}: \operatorname{PR}(2)=14$
RD 210 CMS（3）＝＂SAVE SKETCH＂
AX 22 CMS（4）＝＂SAVE TRANSFER＂
RJ 230 CMS（5）＝＂LOAD SKETCH＂
MM $24 \varnothing$ CMS（6）＝＂LOAD TRANSFER＂
DQ 250 CMS（7）＝＂EXIT TO BASIC＂
PC 260 IFPEEK $(251)<>86$ THENCM $=1$
CF 27 Ø POKE 251,86
FG $28 \emptyset \mathrm{BA}=27998$ ：POKE878，PEEK（B A）：POKE879，PEEK（BA＋1）
SK 290 RETURN
DK 3øø POKE5328ø，6：POKE53281，6 ：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{CYN\}"
GD $31 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{\mathrm{HOME}$ \}"TAB (15)" \｛BLK\}SKETCH PAD \{2 DOWN\}

GR $32 \varnothing$ IFCM $=\varnothing$ THENCM $=1$
EH 330 FORCl＝1TO7：PRINT＂＂
EB 34Ø IFCl＜3THENPRINTTAB（2ø）； ：FORD＝1TO16：POKE646，D：P RINT＂$\{$ RVS \} \{OFF\}"; :NEXT ：PRINT：GOTO 360
MQ 35ø PRINT＂＂
DE 360 PRINT＂$\{C Y N\} " ; I F C l=C M T H$ ENPRINT＂${ }^{(R V S) " ; ~}$
HC 37ø PRINTCMS（Cl）
FK 38 NEXT

FP $39 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ （HOME $\}$ \｛ 14 DOWN ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
RS 4øø PRINTTAB（24）＂\｛BLK\}Fl-SK ETCH\｛3 DOWN \}"
GE $41 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（24）＂F7－PRINT ［CYN］＂
GQ $42 \varnothing$ GOSUB93ø
HJ $43 \emptyset$ GETFC\＄
BA 440 IFFC $\$=$＂$\{$ F1 $\}$＂THENIFCM $=7 \mathrm{~T}$ HENCM $=1$
XX 450 IFFC $\$=$＂$\{\text { F1 }\}^{\prime T}$ THEN 920
GF 46 IFFC $\$=$＂\｛F7\}"THENGOSUB1ø 4ø：GOTO 3ØØ
QQ $47 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(5632 \sigma)=127$ THEN 43 g
HK $480 \mathrm{~J} 1=\operatorname{PEEK}(5632 \sigma)$
FC 49 IF（J1OR239）$=239$ THEN63
RF 5øø IF（J1OR247）$=247$ THEN $61 \emptyset$
RF 510 IF $(\mathrm{J} 1$ OR251 $)=251$ THEN58
DG 52 IF（J1OR253）$=253$ THEN $56 \emptyset$
XH 53ø IF（J1OR254）＜＞254 THEN43
CC $540 \mathrm{CM}=\mathrm{CM}-1$ ： $\mathrm{IFCM}<1$ THENCM $=7$
BE 55ø GOTO $31 \varnothing$
QD 56 Ø $\mathrm{CM}=\mathrm{CM}+1$ ： IFCM $>7$ THENCM $=1$
KG 570 GOTO $31 \varnothing$
CS 58 IFCM $>2$ THEN $43 \varnothing$
QJ $590 \mathrm{PR}(C M)=\mathrm{PR}(C M)-1: \operatorname{IFPR}(C M$ ）＜ØTHENPR $(C M)=15$
HJ 6øø GOTO42ø
$\mathrm{XX} 61 \varnothing \mathrm{PR}(\mathrm{CM})=\mathrm{PR}(\mathrm{CM})+1: \operatorname{IFPR}(\mathrm{CM}$ $)>15 \mathrm{THENPR}(\mathrm{CM})=\varnothing$
XM 620 GOTO42б
CG $63 \varnothing$ IFCM $=7$ THEN $92 \varnothing$
QQ 64ø IFCM＜3THEN43ø
BR 65ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}";CM\$(CM);" \｛2 DOWN \}": FC $\$={ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$
PJ 660 INPUT＂FILE NAME＂；FC\＄：IF FC\＄＝＂＂THEN3øØ
BC 670 IFCM＝30RCM＝5 THENFC $\$=$＂SP ．＂＋LEFT\＄（FCS，12）
CD 68 Ø IFCM＝40RCM＝6THENFC $\$=$＂$S X$ ．＂＋LEFT\＄（FC\＄，12）
HH 690 OPEN $15,8,15$
FH 7 øø OPEN2，8， $2, \mathrm{FC} \$+{ }^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}: \mathrm{IN}$ PUT\＃15，E，ES
JE 710 CLOSE2：CLOSE15
DJ 72 IFE $>\varnothing$ THENIFCM $>4$ THEN87 9
QK 73Ø IFE $=\varnothing$ THENIFCM $<5$ THEN87 $\varnothing$
JS 740 IFCM $>4$ THENLOADFC $\$ 8,1$
PR $750 \mathrm{PK}=17950$ ：POKEPK，（LEN（FC \＄））
CC 760 PRINT＂ 3 DOWN\}SAVING "; FCS；＂\｛3 DOWN \}"
CH $77 \emptyset$ IFCM $=3$ THENBA $=8192: E A=B A$ ＋8øøø
SK $78 \emptyset$ IFCM $=4$ THENBA $=27998: E A=B$ A＋INT（（PEEK（878）／8）＊PEE $K(879))+1 \varnothing$
GC $790 \mathrm{BH}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{BA} / 256): \mathrm{BL}=\mathrm{BA}-(\mathrm{B}$ H＊256）
JD 8øø EH＝INT $(E A / 256): E L=E A-(E$ $\mathrm{H}^{*} 256$ ）
QX 81Ø POKE18ø3ø，BL：POKE18ø34， BH：POKE18ø38，EL：POKE18Ø 40，EH
HQ $82 \emptyset$ FORCl＝1TOLEN（FC\＄）：POKEP $\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{ASC}$（MID\＄（FC\＄，C1，1） ）：NEXT
AM $83 \emptyset$ IFCM $=4$ THENPOKEBA，PEEK（ 8 78）： $\operatorname{POKEBA}+1, \operatorname{PEEK}(879)$
JD $84 \emptyset$ SYS $18 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$
ME $85 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{PK})=\emptyset$ THEN 3 Ø $\varnothing$
RX 860 PRINT＂BAD SAVE $\{3$ DOWN \}" ：GOTO88
SK 876 PRINTE；ES；＂ 3 DOWN $\}$＂
DR $88 \emptyset$ PRINT＂PRESS RETURN TO C ONTINUE＂
RB 890 GETFCS：IFFC\＄＜＞＂＂THEN89の
SC 9øø GETFC\＄：IFFC\＄＝＂＂THEN9øø
KP $91 \emptyset$ GOTO $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gø }\end{aligned}$
XS 926 RETURN
GH 930 PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（HOME }\}\{4 \text { DOWN }\} " ~}$
HJ 940 PRINTTAB（ $2 \varnothing$ ）；
GG 950 FORC1 $=$ §TO15： $\mathrm{IFCl}=\mathrm{PR}$（1）T

HENPRINT＂$\uparrow$＂；：GOTO97ø
HS $96 \emptyset$ PRINT＂＂；
FS 970 NEXT
QK $98 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$＂
DQ $99 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（2Ø）；
KG 1øøб FORCl＝øTO15：IFCl＝PR（2）
THENPRINT＂$\uparrow$＂；：GOTO1ø2ø
JB $1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PRINT＂＂；
BA 1ø2Ø NEXT
SB 1036 RETURN
XQ 1ø4Ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}SKETCH PRIN T PROCESS \｛ 3 DOWN \}"
BP 1ø5ø PRINT＂PRINT PICTURE \｛RVS\}L\{OFF\}-LARGE OR \｛RVS\}S \{OFF\}-SMALL?"
KS 1ø6ø GETFCS：IFFCS＜＞＂＂THEN1 $\varnothing$ 6Ø
BH 1ø7Ø GETFCS：IFFC\＄＝＂＂THEN107 0

XP 1ø8ø IFFC $\$=$＂L＂THENPOKE4922の ， 0 ：GOTO111ø
MD 109ø IFFCS＝＂S＂THENPOKE4922ø ，1：GOTO111б
XC 11øø GOTO112ø
DD $111 \varnothing$ SYS493øø
HH $112 \sigma$ RETURN
QX $113 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
KS $114 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
FM $115 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 255,128$ ，
$\sigma$
HD 1160 DATA16 $192,19,160,224$ ， 6，160，192
HE $117 \varnothing$ DATAø， $255,128, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， Ø
QD $118 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
PC 1190 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
BA $12 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $1, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 128$
KC $121 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
EC $122 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
XX $123 \varnothing$ DATA $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 3,255$
EE $124 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 6,5, \varnothing, 14,5, \varnothing, 6$
JC $125 \emptyset$ DATA5，$\varnothing, 3,255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
JG $126 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
HG $127 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
KS 1280 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 128$

## Program 2：Sketch Pad—Plotting Routines

See instructions in article on page 40 before typing in．
8øøø：AD 15 Dø 09 Ø1 8D 15 Dø ø1 8øø8：AD 18 D $\varnothing$ Ø9 Ø8 8D 18 Dø ø8 8010：AD 11 D $09208 \mathrm{BD} 11 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 61$ 8ø18：A5 ø2 8D 50 Ø3 A5 03 8D 65 8ø20：51 ø3 A5 3F 8D 6B ø3 A5 F8 8ஏ28：4の 8D 6C 93 A9 øø 8D 6D 4ø 8ø30： 03 8D 74 Ø3 A9 01 8D 75 B6 8038：Ø3 8D 76 Ø3 20 DA 8A A9 48 8ஏ40： 0085 Ø2 A9 2085 Ø3 A9 44 8ø48：20 85 3F A9 4E 85 4Ø Aø E6 8050：00 AD 47 63 D 9 6A AD 6D 4D 8058：Ø3 F0 ø9 B1 3F 4C 6280 C 3 8ø6ø：A9 ø0 91 ø2 B1 ø2 91 3F $8 \varnothing$ 8ø68：A5 021869 Ø1 85 Ø2 A5 1 E 8ø7ø：ø3 69 øø 85 ø3 A5 3 F 18 EA 8078：69 Ø1 85 3F A5 4069 øб 14 8ø8ஏ： 85 40 A5 ஏ3 C9 3F Dø C9 EF 8ø88：A5 Ø2 C9 4ø Dø СЗ А9 øø ø3 8ø90：85 Ø2 A9 ø4 85 63 AD 4D 2B 8б98：Ø3 ØA ØA ØA ØA ØD 4E Ø3 A3 8øAø：8D 4F ø3 AD 4E ø3 8D $2 \varnothing 31$
 8øBも：91 छ2 E6 ø2 Dø 65 E6 6363 8øB8：4C AD 8ø A5 63 C9 97 DØ D3 8øCø：EC A5 छ2 C9 E8 Dø E6 AD 84 8øC8：6D ø3 Fø 65 A9 Ø1 8D 4763 8øDØ：Ø3 AD 47 Ø3 Dø 11 AD 7775 8øD8： 03 C9 4D DØ ØA AD 52 ø3 33 8øEø：85 ø2 AD 53 ø3 85 ø3 AD F1 8øE8： 77 ø3 C9 4D Fø ø8 A9 4D BC 8øFø：8D 77 ø3 4 C FB $8 \varnothing$ AD $474 \varnothing$

8øF8：Ø3 Fø 5F A9 8ø 8D 3F ø3 F9 81øø：A9 øø 8D 45 ø3 8D 47 ø3 BD 81ø8：85 ø2 A9 $2 \varnothing 85$ ø3 A9 FE 1ø 8110：8D F8 07 A9 01 8D 43 ø3 5B 8118：8D 49 ø3 8D 4B ø3 8D $15 \quad 64$ 812ø：Dø 8D øø Dø 8D Ø1 Dø A9 B7 8128：øø 8D 4A Ø3 8D $1 \varnothing$ Dø AD 64 8130：9E 3F 69 18 8D 9E 3F AD 98 8138：Eの 3 F Ø9 18 8D Eø 3 F A9 36 8140：64 8D 44 Ø3 CE 44 Ø3 F 10 10 8148： $69 \quad 20$ A9 83205784 4C F8 8150：44 81 A9 øø 8D 6D ø3 8D Cø
 8160：8D 3E 632910 F0 ø8 A9 AA 8168：Ø1 8D 46 Ø3 4C $9 \varnothing 81 \mathrm{CE}$ BE 817ø：46 ø3 AD 46 ø3 Dø 19 A9 A8 8178： 64 8D 46 ø3 AD 45 ø3 C9 5C 818ø：øø FØ ø8 A9 øø 8D 45 Ø3 1F 8188：4C 98 81 A9 61 8D 45 ø3 6C 819ø：AD 45 ø3 FØ 13 A9 BE 8D 75 8198：98 3F 8D 9E 3F A9 7D 8D 7C 81Aø：DA 3 F 8D E 0 3F 4 C B8 81 BE 81A8：A9 Aø 8D 98 3F 8D 9E 3F 90 81B6：A9 б5 8D DA 3F 8D EØ 3F 5A 81B8：AD 41 Ø3 Fø øD A9 Aø 8D 3ø 81Cø：9B 3F A9 65 8D DD 3F 4C 95 81C8：D2 81 A9 øø 8D 9B 3F 8D B1 81Dø：DD 3F AD 3E ø3 29 ø8 Dø C9 81D8：ø3 2ø A9 83 AD 3E ø3 2968 81Eø： 64 Dø ø3 $2 \varnothing$ E7 83 AD 3 E 63 81E8：Ø3 29 Ø1 Dø Ø3 202584 4C 81Fø：AD 3 E Ø3 29 Ø2 29 D $\varnothing 32 \varnothing$ C6 81F8：57 84 2ø D3 93 A5 C6 C9 94 82øø：øø Dø ø3 4C 5A $812 \varnothing$ E4 5C 82ø8：FF C9 BF Fg 50 C9 4F Fø BF 8210：61 C9 43 Fø 60 C9 46 Fø 57 8218：47 C9 $41 \mathrm{Fg} 46 \mathrm{C9} 44 \mathrm{Fg}$ 3D
 8228：43 C9 $85 \mathrm{~F} \quad 42 \mathrm{C} 958 \mathrm{Fg}$ DB 8230：4D C9 53 F 6 $60 \mathrm{C9} 4 \mathrm{EF}$ F 7 F 8238：4B C9 4D Fø 4D C9 2D Fø EA 8240：37 C9 2B FØ 36 C9 4C F0 2A 8248：52 C9 52 F0 59 C9 54 Fg CD 8250：6Ø A6 FC Eø 56 Dø ø3 2ø F8 8258：EC C2 4 4C 5 A 814 4C $6083 \quad 35$ 8260：4C E3 82 4C E9 82 4C 31 BC 8268：83 $4 \mathrm{4C} \quad 39 \quad 83 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 41 \quad 834 \mathrm{C} 5 \mathrm{C}$ 8270： $75 \quad 834$ 4C FB $824 \mathrm{C} \quad 16 \quad 834 \mathrm{~F}$ 8278：4C B7 82 4C CD $82 \quad 20$ 8E ED 8280：84 4C 5 A 81202 AA 854 C 3F 8288：5A 81 A9 91 8D 74 ø3 20 C4 8290：2A 854 C 5A $812 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 868 \mathrm{E}$ 8298：4C 5A 81 A9 ø0 8D EE 63 3C 82AD： 20 BF 8C 4C 5A 81 A9 6129 82A8：8D EE $\quad 03 \quad 2 \emptyset \mathrm{BF}$ 8C 4 C 5A B5 82Bø：81 $2 \varnothing$ 3б 914 C 5A 81 AD 1 A 82B8：48 ø3 18 69 ØA 8D 48 ø3 56 82Cø： 18 C9 ØA B $\varnothing 05$ A9 FF 4C AB 82C8： BD 824 C 5 A 81 AD 48 ø3 D2 82Dø：38 E9 ØA 8D 48 ø3 18 C9 CE 82D8：F5 90 05 A9 61 4C D3 82 9B 82EØ：4C 5A 81 2ø 7D 88 4C 5A D5 82E8：81 EE 27 Dø AD 27 Dø C9 D1 82Fø：1ø Dø ø5 A9 øø 8D 27 Dø C2 82F8：4C 5A 81 A2 øø 8E 15 Dø 4A 83øø： 20 E4 FF Fø F6 A2 Ø1 8E 32 83ø8：15 Dø C9 4F Dø EA A9 Ø1 82 8310：8D 6D ø3 4C 3F 80 A2 øø 9F 8318：8E 15 D 92 E4 FF Fg F6 C7 832ø：A2 ø1 8E 15 Dø C9 43 Dø Eø 8328：CF A9 61 8D 47 Ø3 4C 3 F 98 833ø：8ø A9 ø1 8D 41 ø3 4C 5A E3 8338：81 A9 øø 8D 41 ø3 4C 5A 4C 8340：81 A9 øø 8D 45 ø3 A9 ø1 D5 8348：8D 67 ø3 EE 54 ø3 AD 54 9D 8350：ø3 C9 ø6 Dø ø5 A9 øø 8D 75 8358：54 ø3 2ø DA 8A 4C 5A 81 B7 8360：AD 67 ø3 Fø øB A9 øø 8D 14 8368：67 ø3 20 DA 8A 4C 5A 81 51 837ø：A9 ø1 4C 6783 A9 øø 8D DC 8378：15 DØ A5 ø2 8D 52 ø3 A5 74 838ø：ø3 8D 53 ø3 AD $5 \emptyset$ ø3 8541 8388：ø2 AD 51 ø3 85 ø3 AD 6B 55


83Aø：AD 11 DØ 29 DF 8D 11 Dø 97 83A8：6Ø AD 4A Ø3 FØ 67 AD 49 ØD 83Bø： 03 C9 4Ø FØ 31 AD 49 Ø3 98 83B8：18 69 01 8D 49 03 AD 4A 1B 83Cø： 0369 øø 8D 4A ø3 AD 3F 75 83C8： 03 4A C9 ø0 FØ 06 8D 3F 17 83Dø：ø3 4C E6 83 A9 8ø 8D 3F 2B 83D8：ø3 A5 $6218 \quad 69$ ø8 $85 \quad 02 \quad 05$ 83EØ：A5 Ø3 69 Øø 85 Ø3 60 AD 4F 83E8：4A 63 D6 67 AD 49 ø3 C9 C2 83F0：01 Fø 31 AD 49 Ø3 38 E9 66 83F8： 01 8D 49 ø3 AD 4A ø3 E9 C3 84øø：øø 8D 4A Ø3 AD 3F ø3 9A 60 84ø8：C9 ø0 Fø ø6 8D 3F ø3 4C 30 8410： 24 84 A9 91 8D 3F Ø3 A5 A6 8418：Ø2 38 E9 ø8 85 ø2 A5 $937 \varnothing$ 842ø：E9 øø 85 ø3 6ø AD 4B ø3 52 8428：C9 Ø1 FØ 2A CE 4B ø3 CE 8F 8430：43 ø3 D 15 A9 ø8 8D 43 D2 8438：ø3 A5 ø2 38 E9 $3985 \quad 0231$ 8440：A5 ø3 E9 ø1 85 ø3 4C 5651 8448：84 A5 ø2 38 E9 ø1 $85 \quad 9221$ 845ø：A5 ø3 E9 øø 85 ø3 6ø AD Dø 8458：4B ø3 C9 C8 Fø 2F EE 4B FA 8460：03 EE 43 ø3 AD 43 ø3 C9 89 8468：Ø9 D 15 A9 Ø1 8D 43 ø3 2F 847ø：A5 ø2 $1869 \begin{array}{llllll}69 & 85 & \text { Ø2 A5 EF }\end{array}$ 8478：Ø3 69 Ø1 85 ø3 4 C 8D 84 BE 8480：A5 ø2 1869 ø1 85 ø2 A5 3 E 8488：ø3 69 øø 85 ø3 $6 \emptyset 20$ E6 86 8490：86 A5 C6 Fø ø3 4C øD 8618 8498：A9 60 85 3F A9 6D 854081 84Aø：A9 8ø 8D 71 Ø3 A9 øø Aø C6 84A8：øø $91 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ 8D $15 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{AD} 6 \mathrm{E}$ 8C 84Bø：ø3 8D 72 ø3 AD 6F 93 8D DB 84B8：73 ø3 A9 øø 8D 74 ø3 Aø 56 84Cø：øø B1 ø2 2D 3F ø3 Fø ø7 38 84C8：B1 3F øD 71 ø3 $91 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{E} 5 \mathrm{E}$ 84DØ：71 ø3 DØ 18 A5 $3 F 18 \quad 69$ B2 84D8： 0185 3F A5 4069 øø $85 \quad 33$ 84Eø：4ø A9 8ø 8D 71 ø3 A9 $0 \emptyset 48$
 84FD：06 20 A9 83 4C BF 84 AD 8A 84F8：6E ø3 8D 72 ø3 CE 72 Ø3 日E $^{2}$ 850ø：F0 ø6 20 E7 83 4C FD 8455 85ø8：CE 73 ø3 F Ø ØC 2 Ø 5784 DA 8510：AD 6E ø3 8D 72 Ø3 4C 4 BF BE 8518：84 AD 6F 03 8D 73 Ø3 CE FD
 8528：1F 85 A9 1E 8D 15 D 020 BD 8530：82 86 A5 C6 Fø ø3 4C ØD 78 8538：86 A9 6085 3F A9 6D 8556 8540：40 A9 8 8 8D 71 ø3 AD 6E $2 \varnothing$ 8548：Ø3 8D 72 ø3 AD 6F ø3 8D 75 8550：73 ø3 A9 ø1 8D 75 ø3 8D Fø 8558：76 ø3 Aø ø® B1 3F 2D 71 C9 856ø：ø3 Fø ø7 B1 ø2 øD 3F ø3 EA 8568：91 ø2 4E 71 Ø3 Dø 12 A5 C2 857ø：3F $18 \quad 69$ Ø1 85 3F A5 4013 8578：69 øø 85 4ø A9 8ø 8D 71 C8 8580：03 CE 72 Ø3 Fø 15 AD 74 EA 8588：ø3 FØ ØA CE 75 ø3 DØ ø8 Eø 8590：A9 ø2 8D 75 ø3 2ø A9 8369 8598：4C 5A 85 AD 6 E 63 8D 72 FB 85Aø：ø3 A9 ø1 8D 75 ø3 CE 72 58 85A8： 63 Fg 15 AD 74 Ø3 $\mathrm{F} \emptyset$ ØA 8A 85Bø：CE 75 ø3 Dø F1 A9 Ø2 8D B5 85B8：75 ø3 $2 \varnothing$ E7 83 4C A6 85 El 85Cø：CE 73 ø3 Fの 20 AD 74 Ø3 23 85C8：FØ ØA CE 76 ø3 D 98 A9 25 85Dø： 62 8D 76 Ø3 $2 \varnothing 5784 \mathrm{AD} 54$ 85D8：6E ø3 8D 72 ø3 A9 ø1 8D ø3 85Eø：75 ø3 4C 5A 85 AD 6 F ø3 5B 85E8：8D 73 ø3 A9 ø1 8D 76 ø3 Cø 85Fø：CE 73 ø3 Fø 15 AD 74 ø3 FA 85F8：Fの ØA CE 76 ø3 Dø F1 A9 29 86øø：ø2 8D 76 86ø8：Fg 85 4C 2 AA 85 A9 64 8D 44 861ø：46 ø3 A9 øø 8D 45 ø3 8D 4B 8618： 74 Ø3 A9 ø1 8D 15 D 6028 862ø：2ø E6 86 A5 C6 Dø 5ø 2ø 5C 8628：82 86 A5 C6 Dø 49 A9 1139 863ø：8D 45 ø3 AD 6E ø3 8D 5984 8638：ø3 2ø A9 83 2б 1D 94 CE A9 864ø：59 Ø3 Dø F5 AD 6F ø3 8D F2

8648：59 Ø3 2ø $57842 \varnothing 1 D 94 \mathrm{AF}$ 8650：CE 59 ø3 DØ F5 AD 6E Ø3 CE 8658：8D 59 ø3 $2 \varnothing$ E7 83 2ø 1D $8 F$ 8660：94 CE 59 Ø3 DØ F5 AD 6F EF 8668：ø3 8D 59 Ø3 $2 \varnothing 15 \begin{array}{llllll}25 & 84 & 2 \varnothing & 74\end{array}$ 8670：1D 94 CE 59 03 D 65 A9 91 8678：ø1 8D 15 Dø A9 øø 8D 45 C6 8680：ø3 6ø A5 C6 Fø ø3 4C E5 5A 8688：86 AD 27 Dø 8D 28 DØ 8D 72 869ø：29 Dø 8D 2A Dø 8D 2B Dø 9E 8698：AD øø DC 8D 3E ø3 291051 86AØ：FØ Ø8 A9 Ø1 8D 46 Ø3 4C 45 86A8：B7 86 CE 46 Ø3 Dø 08 A9 86 86BD：64 8D 46 ø3 4C E5 86 AD 01 86B8：3E ø3 29 ø8 Dø ø3 20 A9 C7 86Cø：83 AD 3E ø3 29 ø4 Dø ø3 Fø 86C8：2ø E7 83 AD 3E ø3 29 ø2 7D 86Dø：Dø ø3 $2 \varnothing 5784 \mathrm{AD} 3 \mathrm{E}$ Ø3 DA 86D8：29 ø1 Dø ø3 $2 \varnothing 25842 \varnothing$ C3 86EØ： $86 \quad 874 \mathrm{C} 82866020 \quad 36 \mathrm{Fg}$ 86E8：87 A5 C6 F0 ø3 4C 3087 3C 86F0：AD øø DC 8D 3E ø3 29 10 A9 86F8：Dø ø8 A9 64 8D 46 Ø3 4C C3 87øø： $3 \varnothing \quad 87 \mathrm{AD}$ 3E Ø3 29 ø8 DØ 4ø
 871ø： 04 Dø ø3 CE 6E ø3 AD 3E BB 8718：Ø3 29 Ø2 Dø Ø3 EE 6F ø3 F5 872ø：AD 3E ø3 29 Ø1 Dø ø3 CE A8 8728： 6 F ø3 208687 4C E9 86 E3 8730：A9 øø 8D 45 ø3 60 A9 øø ø7 8738：A2 4ø 9D $8 \varnothing$ Ø3 CA Dø FA 44 8740：8E 8ø Ø3 A9 1ø 8D 96 Ø3 98 8748：8D 99 ø3 8D 9F ø3 8D A2 84 8750：Ø3 A9 7C 8D 9С Ø3 A9 ØE ø6 8758：8D F9 07 8D FA 67 8D FB 71 8760：ø7 8D FC 97 AD 27 Dø 8D 9F
 877ø：8D 2B Dø A9 1E 8D 15 Dø E7 8778：A9 øø 8D 45 ø3 A9 Ø1 8D Bø 8780：6E ø3 8D 6F ø3 60 AD 6E 93 8788：Ø3 Dø ø5 A9 Ø1 8D 6E ø3 A6 8790：C9 F1 Dø 05 A9 Fの 8D 6E Ø6 8798：Ø3 AD 6F ø3 Dø Ø5 A9 ø1 A1 87Aø：8D 6F ø3 C9 97 Dø 65 A9 ø3 87A8：96 8D 6F 63 AD 6E 93 8D 3F 87Bø：59 Ø3 AD øø Dø 8D ø2 Dø 74 87B8：AD Ø1 Dø 8D ø3 Dø AD $1 \varnothing 98$ 87C0：D® 29 Ø1 Fø Ø8 AD 10 Dø 99 87C8：Ø9 Ø2 4 C D2 $87 \mathrm{AD} 10 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 77$ 87Dø：29 FD 8D 1ø Dø 2ø A9 83 84 87D8： 20 D3 93 CE 59 Ø3 D 05 BA 87EØ：AD øø DØ 8D 04 Dø AD $\varnothing 179$ 87E8：DØ 8D 65 DØ AD $1 \varnothing$ Dø 29 E9
 87F8：4C øø 88 AD 10 Dø 29 FB 2 C 88øø：8D 10 Dø AD 6 F Ø3 8D 59 CC 88ø8：Ø3 $20 \begin{array}{llllllll}57 & 84 & 2 \varnothing & \text { D3 } & 93 & \mathrm{CE} & 1 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ 8810：59 ø3 Dø F5 AD øø Dø 8D A4 8818：ø6 Dø AD Ø1 DØ 8D 67 Dø C1 8820：AD 10 Dø 29 Ø1 F0 ø8 AD 42 8828：10 Dø 99 ø8 4C 3488 AD 99 8830：10 Dø 29 F7 8D 10 D 0 AD 1E 8838：6E ø3 8D 59 Ø3 $2 \varnothing$ E7 8374 8840：2Ø D3 93 CE 59 ø3 D 0 F5 24 8848：AD øø Dø 8D ø8 Dø AD ø1 ø3 885ø：D 8D Ø9 Dø AD $1 \varnothing$ Dø 29 D3 8858：Ø1 FØ ø8 AD 1ø DØ $9916 \mathrm{E7}$ 8860：4C 68 88 AD 10 Dø 29 EF A3 8868：8D 10 D 0 AD 6F 63 8D 5935 887ø：Ø3 $2 \varnothing 25842 \varnothing$ D3 93 CE 3 E 8878：59 Ø3 Dø F5 6ø A9 ø1 8D A9 888ø：45 ø3 AD 54 ø3 8D 5A ø3 F5 8888：A5 ø2 8D 5F ø3 A5 ø3 8D D6 8890：60 ø3 AD 43 ø3 8D 63 ø3 94 8898：AD 3F ø3 8D 61 ø3 AD 4B 47 88Aø：03 8D 62 Ø3 AD 49 ø3 8D 39 88A8： 64 ø3 AD 4A ø3 8D 65 ø3 23 88Bø：AD 41 ø3 8D 66 ø3 A9 øø 14 88B8：8D 54 ø3 8D 5B ø3 8D 5C 3D 88Cø：ø3 2ø DA 8A A9 øø 8D 15 DC 88C8：Dø 8D 41 ø3 $2 \varnothing$ D3 93 A9 1F 88Dø：ø1 8D 41 ø3 AD 4A ø3 Dø 8B 88D8：ØA AD 49 ø3 C9 ø1 Dø ø3 AA 88Eø：4C F2 88 2ø E7 83 Aø øø 76


88F0:A9 83 A5 C6 F0 ø3 4C 98 9D 88F8:8A Aø øø B1 ø2 2D 3 F Ø3 D8 89ø0:F0 63 4C 3D 89 A9 øø 8D 2A 89ø8:5D ø3 8D 5E ø3 $2 \varnothing$ Cø 89 C5 8910:20 2C 8A $2 \varnothing$ D3 93 AD 4A 24 8918:ø3 FØ ØA AD 49 Ø3 C9 4ø 2F 8920:D6 ø3 4C 3D 89 2б A9 83 5D 8928:Aø øø B1 Ø2 2D 3F ø3 Dø 1F 8930:øC $2 \varnothing$ Cø 89 2ø 2C 8A 2ø E8 8938:D3 93 4C 1689 AD 5B 03 Cl 8940:18 CD 5C ø3 вø ø3 4C 83 3С 8948:89 AE 5B ø3 F0 F8 BD 68 B6 8950:42 8D 4A ø3 CA BD 6842 Cl 8958:8D 49 ø3 CA BD 6842 8D 33 8960:3F ø3 CA BD 6842 8D 4B BB 8968: ø3 CA BD 6842 8D 43 ø3 BF 897ø:CA BD $68 \quad 42$ 85 Ø3 CA BD 15 8978:68 42 85 ø2 CA 8E 5B ø3 6B 8980:4C D4 88 AE 5C ø3 Dø ø3 7E 8988:4C 98 8A BD 5C 448 D 4 A 6 E 8990: ø3 CA BD 5C 44 8D 49 ø3 43 8998: CA BD 5C 44 8D 3F Ø3 CA 8A 89Aø:BD 5C 44 8D 4B ø3 CA BD C4 89A8:5C 44 8D 43 ø3 CA BD 5C FB 89B0:44 85 ø3 CA BD 5C 4485 Cl 89B8:ø2 CA 8E 5C 03 4C D4 8892 89Cø:AD 4B Ø3 C9 91 Fø 2920 B8 89C8:25 84 AØ øø B1 Ø2 2D 3F D2 89Dø: Ø3 FØ ØD AD 5D Ø3 FØ 15 øC 89D8: A9 øø 8D 5D ø3 4C ED 89 F6 89Eø:AD 5D ø3 Dø Ø8 2ø F1 89 BD 89E8:A9 Ø1 8D 5D ø3 $26 \begin{array}{llllll} & 54 & 64\end{array}$ 89F0:60 AE 5B Ø3 EØ FC DØ Ø1 19 89F8:60 E8 A5 Ø2 9D 6842 E8 47 8AøØ:A5 03 9D $68 \quad 42$ E8 AD $43 \quad 37$ 8Aø8: ø3 9D 6842 E8 AD 4B ø3 CE 8A10:9D 6842 E8 AD 3F 63 9D F2 8A18:68 42 E8 AD 49 ø3 9D 68 E3 8A20:42 E8 AD 4A 03 9D 6842 8C 8A28:8E 5B ø3 6ø AD 4 B ø3 C9 2 C 8А3Ø:C8 FØ 29205784 AØ øø 1B 8A38:B1 ø2 2D 3F ø3 Fø øD AD E3 8A40:5E ø3 Fø 15 A9 øø 8D 5E 7B 8A48: 034 C 59 BA AD $5 \mathrm{E} 93 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 83$ 8A5ø:ø8 2ø 5D 8A A9 ø1 8D 5E 9ø 8A58: Ø3 $2 \varnothing 2584$ 6ø AE 5C 03 5D 8A60:Eの FC DØ Ø1 60 E8 A5 0243 8A68:9D 5C 44 E8 A5 03 9D 5C 4B 8A70:44 E8 AD 43 03 9D 5C 4457 8A78: E8 AD 4 B ø3 9D 5C 44 E8 D6 8A80: AD 3F 03 9D 5C 44 E8 AD E9 8A88:49 ø3 9D 5C 44 E8 AD 4A E7 8A90:ø3 9D 5C 44 8E 5C ø3 60 AA 8A98:AD 5A Ø3 8D 54 Ø3 AD 5F BD 8AAØ: Ø3 85 ø2 AD $6 \varnothing$ ø3 85 ø3 Dø 8AAB:AD 63 ø3 8D 43 ø3 AD 6189 8ABØ: 03 8D 3F ø3 AD 62 ø3 8D 4D 8AB8:4B ø3 AD 64 ø3 8D 49 ø3 14 8ACø:AD 65 Ø3 8D 4A Ø3 AD 665 F 8AC8: ø3 8D 41 Ø3 A9 ø1 8D 159 C 8ADØ: DØ $2 \emptyset$ DA 8A A9 øø 8D 45 ø8 8AD8: ø3 6ø AD 67 Ø3 Dø 17 A9 E6 8AEØ:øø 8D 8ø 3F 8D 83 3F 8D E3 8AE8:86 3F 8D Cø 3F 8D C3 3F C5 8AFD:8D C6 3F 4C BF 8B AD $54 \quad 67$ 8AF8: $63 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset 13 \mathrm{C} 961 \mathrm{Fg} 12 \mathrm{C9} 84$ 8Bøø:ø2 Fø 11 C9 ø3 FØ 1ø C9 D8 8Bø8: 日4 FØ ØF 4C A4 8B 4C 1D ØD 8B10:8B $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 38 \quad 8 \mathrm{~B} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 53 \quad 8 \mathrm{~B} \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$ D2 8B18:6E 8B 4C 89 8B A9 øø 8D FB 8B2ø:8ø 3F 8D Cø 3F A9 10 8D 53 8B28:83 3F 8D C3 3F A9 øø 8D EC 8B30:86 3F 8D C6 3F 4C BF 8B AE 8B38:A9 1ø 8D 8ø 3F 8D Cø 3F D2 8B40:A9 10 8D 83 3F 8D C3 3F 11 8B48:A9 16 8D 86 3F 8D C6 3F 4F 8B50:4C BF 8B A9 øø 8D 8ø 3F FF 8B58:8D Cø 3F A9 7C 8D 83 3F 49 8B6Ø:8D C3 3 F A9 øø 8D 86 3F 34 8B68:8D C6 3F 4C BF 8B A9 08 2C 8B7ø:8D 8ø 3F 8D Cø 3F A9 1095 8B78:8D 83 3F 8D C3 3F A9 2086 8B80:8D 86 3F 8D C6 3F 4C BF 4C 8B88:8B A9 ø8 8D 8ø 3F 8D Cø 86 8B9ø: 3F A9 øø 8D 83 3F 8D C3 82

8B98: 3F A9 40 8D 86 3F 8D C6 AD 8BAØ: 3F 4C BF 8B A9 38 8D 8Ø E4 8BA8: 3 F 8D Cø 3F A9 38 8D 83 9B 8BB6: 3F 8D C3 3F A9 38 8D $86 \quad 67$ 8BB8: 3F 8D C6 3F 4C BF 8B $6 \varnothing 78$ 8BCø:A5 ø2 8D 55 ø3 A5 ø3 8D 74 8BC8:56 ø3 AD 4B ø3 8D 57 ø3 36 8BDØ:AD 43 ø3 8D 58 ø3 AD 3 F 32 8BD8: ø3 8D 68 ø3 AD 49 ø3 8D 38 8BE0:69 ø3 AD 4A 03 8D D5 03 C4 8BE8:AD 54 Ø3 C9 Ø1 FØ ØF C9 9C 8BFØ: Ø2 FØ ØE C9 ø3 Fø ØD C9 63 8BF8: Ø4 FØ øC 4C 5F 8C 4C ØA 64 8Cøø: 8C 4 C 1D 8C 4 C 3ø 8C $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 67$ 8Cø8:46 8С A9 07 8D 59 Ø3 $2 \varnothing$ Ø5 8C10:1D 94205784 CE 59 ø3 6B 8C18:DØ F5 4 C 96 8C A9 97 8D Bø 8C2ø:59 ø3 2ø 1D $942 \varnothing$ E7 83 F4 8C28:CE 59 ø3 Dø F5 4C 96 8C 97 8С30:A9 ø7 8D 59 ø3 2б 1D 94 8E 8C38:2ø E7 83205784 CE 5991 8C40:ø3 D 0 F2 4C 96 8C A9 0773 8C48:8D 59 Ø3 $2 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{ll} 942 \varnothing$ E7 44
 8C58:F5 $2 \emptyset$ 1D 944 C 96 8С A9 Eø 8C60:ø5 8D 59 Ø3 $2 \varnothing$ 1D $942 \varnothing 79$ 8C68:57 84 20 1D $94 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 2 \varnothing & 57 & 84 & 7 C\end{array}$ 8C70:2ø 1D $942 \varnothing 5784201 D 9 F$ 8C78:94 $28 \quad 57842 \varnothing 10942 \varnothing$ D5 8C80: $25 \begin{array}{llllllll}84 & 20 & 25 & 84 & 2 \varnothing & 25 & 84 & 17\end{array}$ 8C88:2Ø 258420 E7 83 CE 59 D1 8C90: ø3 D D1 4C 96 8C AD 55 F5 8C98: Ø3 85 ø2 AD 56 ø3 85 ø3 7C 8CAØ: AD 57 Ø3 8D 4B Ø3 AD 58 B9 8CA8: Ø3 8D 43 ø3 AD 68 ø3 8D E1 8CBø: 3 F ø3 AD 69 ø3 8D 49 ø3 5A 8CB8: AD D5 ø3 8D 4A ø3 602096 8CCø:36 87 AD 27 Dø 8D 28 Dø DC 8CC8:A9 ø3 8D $15 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 2 \varnothing 49 \mathrm{BE}$ A2 8CDø:A5 ø2 8D CB ø3 8D D2 ø3 A2 8CD8:A5 ø3 8D CC ø3 8D D3 ø3 FC 8CEØ: AD 49 ø3 8D CD Ø3 8D D4 C6 8CE8: Ø3 AD 4A ø3 8D CE 03 8D A3 8CF0: D5 ø3 AD 4B ø3 8D CF ø3 11 8CF8:8D D6 ø3 AD 3 F ø3 8D Dø BB 8Døø:ø3 8D D7 ø3 AD 43 ø3 8D 39 8Dø8:D1 ø3 8D D8 ø3 A9 øø 8D 58 8D10:45 ø3 8D CA 03 2б 3 3F 9498 8D18:AD 77 Ø2 FØ ØD C9 4C Dø 3ø 8D20:ø6 20 E4 FF 4C 60 8D 4C 2E 8D28:62 8E AD Øø DC 8D 3E Ø3 6A 8D30:29 10 F0 ø8 A9 01 8D 4635 8D38: $03 ~ 4 C ~ 1 B ~ 8 E ~ C E ~ 46 ~ ø 3 ~ F ø ~ B A ~$ 8D40:03 4C 1B 8E A9 64 8D 46 7C 8D48: ø3 2ø 68 8E AD EE Ø3 Dø E2 8D50:øC A9 ø1 85 C6 A9 4C 8D 57 8D58:77 Ø2 4C 27 8D 4C 1B 8E ØE 8D6ø:AD CA ø3 Dø ø3 4C C3 8D Dø 8D68:A5 ø2 8D D2 ø3 A5 03 8D F7 8D7ø: D3 ø3 AD 49 ø3 8D D4 ø3 7B 8D78: AD 4A ø3 8D D5 ø3 AD 4B 97 8D80:ø3 8D D6 ø3 AD 43 ø3 8D 99 8D88:D8 ø3 AD 3F ø3 8D D7 ø3 7B 8D9ø: AD CB ø3 85 ø2 AD CC 0391 8D98:85 ø3 AD CD ø3 8D 49 ø3 AD 8DAø: AD CE ø3 8D 4A ø3 AD CF 99 8DA8: ø3 8D 4B ø3 AD D1 03 8D 8A 8DBø: 43 Ø3 AD Dø ø3 8D 3 F ø3 Cø 8DB8: A9 øø 8D CA ø3 $2 \varnothing 498 \mathrm{E}$ Cø 8DCø:4C 1B 8E A5 02 8D CB 03 D5 8DC8:A5 ø3 8D CC 03 AD 49 Ø3 5A 8DDø:8D CD 03 AD 4A 03 8D CE A9 8DD8:ø3 AD 4B ø3 8D CF 63 AD D9 8DEØ: 43 Ø3 8D D1 03 AD 3F 63 7D 8DE8:8D Dø ø3 AD D2 ø3 85 ø2 E9 8DFø:AD D3 ø3 85 Ø3 AD D4 ø3 øC 8DF8:8D 49 ø3 AD D5 ø3 8D 4A 88 8Eøø:ø3 AD D6 03 8D 4B ø3 AD 62 8Eø8:D8 ø3 8D 43 Ø3 AD D7 ø3 B9 8E10:8D 3F ø3 A9 ø1 8D CA Ø3 95 8E18:20 49 8E AD 3E Ø3 29 ø8 9C 8E2Ø: Dø Ø3 2ø A9 83 AD 3E ø3 57 8E28:29 Ø4 Dø Ø3 2ø E7 83 AD 7A 8Е3ø:3E ø3 29 ø1 Dø ø3 2ø 25 5A 8E38:84 AD 3E ø3 29 ø2 Dø ø3 FØ
 8E48:8D AD 10 DØ 29 Ø1 FØ Ø2 D7 8E50:A9 Ø3 8D 10 DØ AD øø DØ C3
 8E60:DØ 60 A9 Ø1 8D 15 Dø $6 \varnothing$ Ø6 BE68:2ø D3 93 A9 ø1 8D 45 Ø3 63 8E70:AD 15 Dø 8D D9 ø3 A9 øø CA 8E78:8D 15 Dø AD CA 63 Fø 2B 66 8E8ø:A5 ø2 8D D2 ø3 A5 ø3 8D 12 8E88:D3 ø3 AD 49 ø3 8D D4 ø3 95 8E90:AD 4A ø3 8D D5 ø3 AD 4B B1 8E98: Ø3 8D D6 ø3 AD 3F ø3 8D A3 8EAØ: D7 Ø3 AD 43 Ø3 8D D8 0357 8EA8: 4C D3 8E A5 ø2 8D CB ø3 ED 8EBø:A5 ø3 8D CC ø3 AD 49 ø3 44 8EB8:8D CD ø3 AD 4A ø3 8D CE 93 8ECø: 03 AD 4B ø3 8D CF ø3 AD C3 8EC8:3F Ø3 8D DØ ø3 AD 43 Ø3 5D 8ED6: 8D D1 ø3 AD CF 0318 CD EC 8ED8:D6 Ø3 Bø 12 A9 øø 8D DB 9D 8EEø:ø3 AD D6 ø3 38 ED CF 0312 8EE8:8D DC 93 4C FD 8E A9 Ø1 A7 8EFD:8D DB ø3 AD CF 0338 ED EF 8EF8: D6 03 8D DC 03 AD CE 9331 8Fø0:CD D5 03 Fø 67 C9 01 F 0 3D 8Fø8:27 4C 158 F AD CD 03 18 CC 8F10:CD D4 ø3 Bø 1B A9 01 8D C5
 8F2ø: 03 8D DE ø3 AD D5 ø3 ED E8 8F28:CE ø3 8D DF ø3 4 C 48 8F 88 8F3ø:A9 øø 8D DA Ø3 AD CD Ø3 FØ 8F38:38 ED D4 ø3 8D DE Ø3 AD 55 8F4ø:CE ø3 ED D5 ø3 8D DF 93 B3 8F48:AD CB ø3 85 ø2 AD CC 03 4D 8F50:85 ø3 AD CD ø3 8D 49 ø3 69 8F58:AD CE ø3 8D 4A ø3 AD CF C4 8F6ø:ø3 8D 4B ø3 AD Dø ø3 8D 42 8F68:3F ø3 AD D1 ø3 8D 43 ø3 92 8F7ø:A9 øø 8D E1 ø3 8D E2 ø3 4B 8F78:8D DD 03 8D E4 63 8D E7 45 8F80: Ø3 8D E8 ø3 8D E3 ø3 8D 61 8F88:E5 Ø3 AD DF ø3 Dø 11 AD 3A
 8F98:A9 Ø1 8D EØ ø3 4C A5 8F Bø 8FAØ:A9 Ø0 8D Eø ø3 $2 \varnothing$ D3 9328 8FA8:A5 C6 F6 ø8 A9 01 8D E7 3 F 8FB6:ø3 8D E8 ø3 AD E4 ø3 CD D6 8FB8:DF 03 Dø øD AD E3 ø3 CD 44 8FC6:DE 03 Dø 05 A9 01 8D E7 CE 8FC8: Ø3 AD E5 ø3 CD DC ø3 DØ 7A 8FD0: 05 A9 Ø1 8D E8 Ø3 AD E7 6C 8FD8: Ø3 FØ ø8 AD E8 Ø3 FØ Ø3 C9 8FEØ:4C C9 90 AD EØ Ø3 FØ Ø3 7D 8FE8:4C 5A 9ø EE E3 ø3 DØ ø3 95 8FFD:EE E4 Ø3 AD DA 03 FØ Ø6 C6
 9ø0.:83 AD DC ø3 Dø ø3 4C A5 EA 9008:8F AD E1 ø3 18 6D DC ø3 FB 9ø1ø:8D E1 ø3 AD E2 ø3 69 øø A1 9018:8D E2 Ø3 CD DF Ø3 FØ ø7 E9 9ø20:C9 øø Dø ØF 4C A5 8F AD F6 9ø28: E1 ø3 18 CD DE ø3 Bø ø3 42 9030:4C A5 8F EE E5 Ø3 AD DB 34
 9ø40:9ø 205784 AD El Ø3 3818 9048:ED DE 63 8D E1 Ø3 AD E2 AA 9ø50: ब3 ED DF Ø3 8D E2 ø3 4C E4 9ø58:A5 8F EE E5 03 AD DB 03 F5 9ø60:Fø $66 \quad 2 \varnothing \quad 25 \quad 844 \mathrm{C}$ 6B $98 \quad 8 \mathrm{E}$ 9668:2ø 5784 AD DE $03 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ Ø3 82 9070:4C A5 8F AD E1 ø3 18 6D A6 9ø78: DE ø3 8D E1 ø3 AD E2 ø3 31 9ø80:6D DF ø3 8D E2 ø3 CD DD 26 9ø88: ø3 Fø ø7 C9 øø Dø ØF 4C 92 9090:A5 8F AD E1 Ø3 18 CD DC 2D 9ø98: Ø3 Bø ø3 4C A5 8F EE E3 B9 9øAø: ø3 Dø ø3 EE E4 Ø3 AD DA $3 \varnothing$ 90А8: Ø3 F6 Ø6 $2 \varnothing$ A9 83 4C B4 F2 90B6:9ø 2Ø E7 83 AD E1 ø3 38 8A 9øB8:ED DC $\emptyset 3$ 8D E1 ø3 AD E2 9A 9øCø:ø3 E9 øø 8D E2 ø3 4C A5 18 9øC8:8F AD CA Ø3 FØ ø3 4C FC CF 9øDø:9ø AD CB ø3 85 ø2 AD CC AB 9øD8: ø3 85 Ø3 AD CD Ø3 8D 49 F6 9øEØ:ø3 AD CE ø3 8D 4A ø3 AD 42

9øE8：CF Ø3 8D 4B Ø3 AD DØ Ø3 8C 9øFø：8D 3F ø3 AD D1 ब3 8D 43 DC 9øF8：ø3 4C 2491 AD D2 ø3 $859 \varnothing$ 91øø：Ø2 AD D3 ø3 85 ø3 AD D4 A2 91ø8：ø3 8D 49 ø3 AD D5 ø3 8D C1 911ø：4A ø3 AD D6 ø3 8D 4B ø3 24 9118：AD D7 Ø3 8D 3F ø3 AD D8 7B 9120：ø3 8D 43 ø3 AD D9 ø3 8D 29 9128：15 Dø A9 øø 8D 45 ø3 $6 \varnothing 27$ 9130：A9 Ø1 8D EA Ø3 A9 øø A2 2A 9138：40 9D $8 \varnothing$ ø3 CA Dø FA A9 5C 9140：ØE 8D F9 07 A9 EØ 8D 9D $\emptyset 7$ 9148：Ø3 8D Aø Ø3 AD 27 Dø 8D CD 9150：28 DØ A9 ø2 8D 15 Dø A9 1D 9158：øб 8D 45 ø3 $2 \varnothing$ D3 93 AD DC 9160：41 ø3 Fø ø5 A9 1F 4C 6B 21 9168：91 A9 18 8D 9C ø3 8D 9F 46 917ø：ø3 AD øø Dø 8D ø2 Dø AD 51 9178：ø1 Dø 8D Ø3 Dø AD 1ø Dø 6Ø 9180：29 ø1 Fø ø2 A9 ø3 8D 10 3B 9188：Dø $2 \varnothing$ E4 FF FØ CE C9 5E 6D 9190：Dø 1ø EE EA Ø3 A2 ØF EC 5A 9198：EA Ø3 1ø 14 8E EA Ø3 4C A7 91AØ：BØ 91 C9 5F DØ ØA CE EA E6 91A8：Ø3 DØ ø5 A2 ø1 8E EA ø3 67 91Bø：C9 85 Dø ø3 4C CD 93 C9 EE 91B8： 91 Fg 1D C9 11 Fg 1C C9 6F 91Cø：1D Fø 1B C9 9D Fø 1A C9 5D 91C8：86 FØ ØA C9 ØD FØ Ø3 4C C7 91Dø：85 92 4C E4 91 4C 01 9285 91D8：4C $13 \quad 924 \mathrm{C}$ 2E 924 C 49 9B 91ED： 92 4C 6792 A9 AØ 8D 59 BA 91E8：Ø3 2ø E7 83 CE 59 Ø3 Dø 7D 91F6：F8 A9 Aø 8D 59 Ø3 $2 \varnothing$ E7 E6 91F8：83 CE 59 03 Dø F8 4C 2E 1E 92ø0：92 AD 41 ø3 Fø ø8 A9 øø 2D 92ø8：8D 41 ø3 4C 5C 91 A9 Ø1 E6 9210：4C ø8 92 AD EA Ø3 8D EC F5 9218：Ø3 A9 ØA 8D 59 Ø3 $2 \varnothing 257 F$ 9220：84 CE 59 ø3 Dø F8 CE EC $8 B$ 9228：03 Dø EE 4C 5C 91 AD EA 15 9230：03 8D EC Ø3 A9 0A 8D 59 Fl 9238：Ø3 2Ø 5784 CE 59 Ø3 Dø CC 9240：F8 CE EC Ø3 DØ EE 4C 5C 9A 9248： 91 AD EA ø3 8D EB ø3 A9 FA 9250：日8 8D 59 ø3 2ø A9 83 CE B5 9258：59 ø3 Dø F8 CE EB Ø3 DØ 91 9260：EE 2б A9 83 4C 5C 91 AD 17 9268：EA 03 8D EB ø3 A9 ø8 8D $9 \varnothing$ 9270：59 ø3 2ø E7 83 CE 59 Ø3 92 9278：DØ F8 CE EB Ø3 DØ EE 2ø 36 9280：E7 83 4C 5C 9118 C9 20 6A 9288：Bø ø3 4C 5C 9118 C9 5B F1 929ø：Bø ØD C9 4Ø Bб Ø3 4С AF 68 9298： 92 38 E9 4б 4C AF 9218 B4 92Aø：C9 C1 Bø Ø3 4C 5C $91187 \varnothing$ 92A8：C9 DB Bø D6 38 E9 8Ø 8D 25 92Bø：E9 ø3 8D 59 ø3 A9 øø 8517 92B8： 3 F A9 D8 85 4б A5 3 F 18 8A 92C0：69 ø8 85 3F A5 4ø 69 øø 42 92C8：85 40 CE 59 Ø3 DØ EE AD 17 92Dø：$\sigma E$ DC 29 FE 8D ØE DC A5 4D 92D8：Ø1 29 FB 85 Ø1 AD EA Ø3 38 92EØ：8D EC ø3 8D ED ø3 A9 ø8 18 92E8：8D 59 ø3 $2 \varnothing 2584 \mathrm{CE} 59 \mathrm{BF}$ 92FØ：Ø3 DØ F8 CE EC Ø3 DØ EE DB 92F8：AD EA 03 8D EC 93 CE EC E6 93øø：Ø3 FØ ø6 2 Ø 5784 4C FE øC 93ø8：92 A9 ø8 8D 59 ø3 AD EA D9 9310：Ø3 8D EB Ø3 8D EC ø3 AØ 9ø 9318：Øø B1 3F 8D E9 ø3 A9 8ø 9B 9320：8D D7 ø3 AD E9 ø3 2D D7 CC 9328：Ø3 Fø 1F Aø øø AD 41 Ø3 37 9330：Dø 11 A9 FF 38 ED 3F ø3 34 9338：8D 44 ø3 B1 ø2 2D 44 ø3 ø3 9340：4C 4893 B1 ø2 ØD 3 F ø3 F2 9348：91 Ø2 2ø А9 83 CE EB ø3 89 9350：DØ D1 AD EA 03 8D EB ø3 E1 9358：4E D7 ø3 Dø C6 CE ED ø3 5A 9360：DØ ØE AD EA Ø3 8D ED Ø3 Ø5 9368：CE 59 Ø3 Dø ø3 4C A5 93 E2 937ø：AD EA ø3 8D EB 93 A9 ø8 29 9378：8D D7 03 2ø E7 83 CE D7 81 938ø：ø3 Dø F8 CE EB Ø3 Dø EE 65 9388：2ø $5784 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{EA} \mathrm{ø3} \mathrm{8D} \mathrm{~EB} \mathrm{6B}$

9390：Ø3 CE EC Ø3 DØ ØC AD EA B7 9398：Ø3 8D EC ø3 E6 3F Dø ø2 4A 93AD：E6 40 4C 1793 2ø A9 83 3A 93A8：2Ø 5784 AD EA ø3 8D EC 8C 93BØ：Ø3 CE EC Ø3 FØ Ø6 $2 \varnothing 15 \mathrm{DF}$ 93B8：84 4C B1 93 A5 ø1 99 Ø4 EB 93Cø：85 Ø1 AD ØE DC 99 Ø1 8D 1C 93C8：øE DC 4C 5C 91 A9 ø1 8D 4ø 93Dø：15 Dø 60 AD 49 Ø3 1869 8D 93D8：ØC 8D øø Dø AD 4A Ø3 69 7C 93EØ：øø Dø ØD A9 FF 8D F8 ø7 A7 93E8：A9 FE 2D 10 Dø 4C FA 938 C 93F0：A9 FE 8D F8 67 A9 ø1 øD DB 93F8：1ø Dø 8D $1 \varnothing$ DØ AD 4B ø3 E5 94ø0：18 6928 8D ø1 Dø AD $3 F 53$ 94ø8：ø3 8D 42 ø3 AD 45 ø3 F Ø ø8 9410：øB 2ø 1D 94 AD 54 Ø3 FØ 69 9418：ø3 2 Ø Cø 8B 6Ø AØ ØØ AE CF 9420：41 Ø3 E0 ø1 F0 11 A9 FF F5 9428：38 ED 3F ø3 8D $4 \varnothing$ ø3 B1 26 9430：ø2 2D 4 Ø Ø3 4C 3C 94 B1 øC 9438：Ø2 øD 3F 03 91 ø2 60 AE C1 9440：48 Ø3 AC 48 Ø3 88 D ${ }^{2}$ FD 42 9448：CA D $\mathrm{F7} 6 \varnothing$ øб øø øø øø 10

## Program 3：Sketch Pad－Save Routine

See instructions in article on page 40 before typing in．

4650：A9 Ø5 A2 ø8 AØ 05 2の BA DB 4658：FF AD 1E 46 A2 1F Aø 4691 466ø：2б BD FF A5 ø2 8D 4646 DF 4668：A5 ø3 8D 4746 A9 øø 85 øD 467ø：Ø2 А9 $2 \varnothing 85$ ø3 А2 $4 \varnothing$ Аø 88 4678：3F A9 ø2 2ø D8 FF AD 46 B9 4680：46 85 ø2 AD 474685 ø3 øE 4688：20 B7 FF 8D 1E $46 \quad 20$ E7 1E 469ø：FF $2 \varnothing$ CC FF $6 \varnothing$ øø øø øø C1

## Program 4：Sketch Pad—Print Routine

See instructions in article on page 40 before typing in．
C094：20 A8 Cø 201 C Cl $2 \varnothing$ E7 7A Cø9C：FF AD 30 CD 85 Ø2 AD 31 CC CøA4：CØ 85 Ø3 60 A5 62 8D 3Ø CE CøAC：CØ A5 ø3 8D 31 Cø A9 øø 11 CøB4：8D 3C Cø A9 2ø 8D 3D Cø 31 CøBC：A9 Øø 20 BD FF A9 64 A2 44 CøC4： 04 AØ ØF $2 \varnothing \mathrm{BA} F F 2$ Cø 2 B CøCC：FF $2 \varnothing$ CC FF A2 $642 \emptyset$ C9 1F CøD4：FF A9 ØD 20 D2 FF A9 øø 4E CøDC： $2 \varnothing$ BD FF A9 96 A2 94 Aø DB CøE4：$\varnothing 620$ BA FF $2 \varnothing$ C $\varnothing$ FF $2 \varnothing$ EC CøEC：CC FF A2 $662 \emptyset$ C9 FF A9 5B CøF4：12 2ø D2 FF A9 øø $2 \varnothing$ BD 2D CøFC：FF A9 Ø5 A2 64 Aø 65 2ø 80 C164：BA FF $2 \emptyset$ C $\varnothing$ FF $2 \varnothing$ CC FF $\emptyset F$ C1øC：A2 6420 C9 FF A9 FE $2 \varnothing 47$ C114：D2 FF A9 8D $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF 60 BB Cl1C：A9 19 BD 3A Cø AD 3C Cø 66 C124：85 ø2 AD 3D Cø 85 Ø3 AD 44
 C134：39 C1 2060 C1 20 CC FF F6 C13C：A2 Ø4 28 C9 FF A9 ØD $2 ø 93$ C144：D2 FF CE 3A CØ Fø 14 AD 4 E C14C：3C Cø 1869 40 8D 3C Cø 29 C154：AD 3D Cø 69 ø1 8D 3D Cø 26 C15C：4C 21 Cl 60 A9 øø 8D 3B $3 \varnothing$ C164：CØ $2 \varnothing 83$ C1 EE 3B CØ AD 7ø C16C：3B Cø C9 28 Fø 1の A5 028 EE C174：18 69 ø8 85 ø2 A5 ø3 69 CD C17C：ø0 85 日3 4C 65 Cl 60 A2 1C C184：øø A9 øø 8D 46 C С 9D 32 ED C18C：Cの E8 Eの Ø8 DØ F8 A2 øø F6 C194：A9 8ø 8D 3F Cø Aø øø A9 E4
 C1A4：Cの Fø ØC BD 32 C Ø ØD $4 \varnothing 11$ C1AC：Cの 9D 32 C C 8 D 46 CD CB 1A C1B4：4E 4ø Cø DØ E7 E8 4E 3F 53

C1BC：CØ DØ DA AD 46 Cø FØ Ø3 25 ClC4： $2 \varnothing$ C8 C1 $602 \emptyset$ CC FF A2 9F ClCC： 6520 C9 FF A2 øø BD 32 D6 C1D4：Cø 2ø D2 FF E8 EØ Ø8 DØ C6 ClDC：F5 A9 øD $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF $2 \varnothing$ CC $\emptyset D$ C1E4：FF A2 0420 C9 FF AD 4481 C1EC：Cø Dø ø3 4C FC C1 A2 1472 C1F4：A9 1D 20 D2 FF CA Dø F8 8B C1FC：AE 3B Cø Fø ø8 A9 1D 20 ØF C204：D2 FF CA Dø F8 A9 FE 20 E5 C2øC：D2 FF A9 8D $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF $6 \emptyset$ B5 C214：A9 Ø1 8D 45 Cø A9 Øø 8D EE C21C：3B Cø A9 øø 8D 47 C C $2 \varnothing \mathrm{CF}$ C224：62 C2 AD 3B Cø C9 5ø Fø B3 C22C：1ø A5 ø2 1869 ø8 85 ø2 5D C234：A5 ø3 69 øø 85 ø3 4C 1E 69 C23C：C2 EE 45 Cø AD 45 Cø C9 61 C244： 03 F （1A AD 3 C CØ $85 \quad \emptyset 297$ C24C：AD 3D Cø 85 Ø3 2ø CC FF 9A C254：A2 ø4 $2 \varnothing$ C9 FF A9 ØD 20 AD C25C：D2 FF 4C 19 C2 60 A2 øø 43 C264：A9 øø 8D 46 Cø 9D 32 Cø 76 C26C：E8 Eの Ø8 DØ F8 A2 Øø AD AC C274：47 Cø Dø Ø5 A9 80 8D 3F E1 C27C：Cの Aø ø日 AD 45 Cø C9 Ø1 27 C284：FØ Ø2 Aø ø4 A9 Cø 8D $4 \varnothing$ ø3 C28C：CØ B1 ø2 2D 3 F CØ FØ 17 E 7 C294：BD 32 Cø øD $4 \varnothing$ Cø 9D 32 Eø C29C：Cの 8D 46 Cの E8 BD 32 C 1E C2A4：ØD $4 \varnothing$ Cø 9D 32 Cø CA C8 A5 C2AC： $4 \mathrm{E} 40 \mathrm{C} 04 \mathrm{E} 40 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{D} 9 \mathrm{E} 6$ C2B4：4E 3F Cø E8 E8 Eø Ø8 Dø 83 C2BC：Cの AD 46 C $\varnothing$ FØ $632 \varnothing$ C8 7 F C2C4：Cl EE 3B Cø EE 47 C C AD 1E C2CC：47 Cø C9 Ø2 FØ ø3 4C 62 ØE C2D4：C2 6ø øø øø øø øø øø øø D3

## Fraction Practice II

Article on page 36.
KC 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEL PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
BM $2 \emptyset$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(6553 \varnothing)=5$ THEN BA NK 15
RA 3 Ø $\mathrm{BA}=53281: \mathrm{BO}=53280:$ IF PEE $K(65530)=164$ THEN $B A=653$ 01：BO＝65305
DD $4 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(-\mathrm{TI}): \operatorname{DEFFNC}(\mathrm{Z} 1)=\mathrm{IN}$ T（15＊RND（1））+1
RX $5 \varnothing$ POKEBA，1：POKEBO，Ø：PRINTC HRS（142）
XG 60 PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}\{3$ SPACES $\}$ COP YRIGHT 1987 COMPUTE 1 PUB INC．＂
PX 70 PRINTTAB（10）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED\{3 DOWN\}"
JF $8 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB（9）＂\｛RVS\}FRACTIO N PRACTICE II \｛OFF\} \｛3 DOWN \}"
XE 90 PRINTTAB（9）＂WHICH OPERAT ION？$\{2$ DOWN \}"
RX 10ø PRINTTAB（9）＂1＝MULTIPL ICATION \｛DOWN \}"
BM 11 ब PRINTTAB（9）＂2＝DIVISIO N＂；
EQ 120 INPUTM：IFM＜1ORM＞2THEN6 $\varnothing$ BR $130 \mathrm{P}=\varnothing: T I \$=" \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing ": P R I N T "$ \｛CLR\}": POKEBA, 4: POKEBO, $7+5$＊ 16
MK $140 \mathrm{CC}=\varnothing: \mathrm{N}=\varnothing: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{FNC}(\mathrm{Zl}): \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{FN}$ $\mathrm{c}(\mathrm{Z} 1):$ IF $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Y}$ THEN $14 \varnothing$
QG $150 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{FNC}(\mathrm{Z} 1): I F \quad A=X$ OR $A=Y$ THEN150
RH $160 \quad B=F N C(Z 1): I F \quad B=A$ OR $B=X$ OR $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{Y}$ THEN 160
XM $17 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+1: 1 \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{P}>2 \varnothing$ THEN $164 \varnothing$ RE 180 IF $M=2$ THEN GOSUB133 $\sigma$ AE 190 GOSUB1750
GQ 2 øø PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }\} \text { SIMPLIFY WH }}$

ICH NUMBERS？＂
SK $21 \varnothing$ PRINT＂（IF NONE，TYPE 1） ME $22 \emptyset$ INPUT Sl：IF $\mathrm{Sl}=1$ THEN81 Ø
HS 230 IF Sl＝E THEN190
GE 240 IF Sl＝X THENPRINT＂
\｛HOME\}\{3 DOWN\}"TAB (2)"
\｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{3 LEFT\} ＂X＂\｛OFF\}\{6 DOWN\}": GOTO2 90
PJ 250 IF Sl＝Y THENPRINT＂
\｛HOME\}\{5 DOWN\}"TAB(2)"
\｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{3 LEFT\}
＂Y＂\｛OFF\}\{4 DOWN\}": GOTO2 $9 \varnothing$
HM 260 IF $\mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{A}$ THENPRINT＂ \｛HOME\}\{3 DOWN\}"TAB(12)" \｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{3 LEFT\} ＂A＂\｛OFF\}\{6 DOWN\}": GOTO2 90
GR $27 \varnothing$ IF Sl＝B THENPRINT＂
\｛HOME\}\{5 DOWN\}"TAB(12)"
\｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{3 LEFT\} ＂B＂\｛OFF\}\{4 DOWN\}": GOTO2 $9 \varnothing$
KM 28 PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ THERE ISN ＇T A＂；Sl：Sl＝ø：GOSUB1720 ：GOTO19ø
JM 290 INPUT S2：IF S2＝E THEN 19 $\varnothing$

KH 3øØ IF S2＝B THENPRINT＂
\｛HOME\}\{5 DOWN\}"TAB(12)" \｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{3 LEFT\} ＂B＂\｛OFF\}\{4 DOWN\}": GOTO3 5ø
SD 310 IF S2＝A THENPRINT＂
\｛HOME\}\{3 DOWN\}"TAB(12)" \｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{3 LEFT\} ＂A＂$\{\mathrm{OFF}\}$ \｛6 DOWN\}": GOTO3 50
KS $32 \emptyset$ IF S2＝Y THENPRINT＂ \｛HOME\}\{5 DOWN\}"TAB(2)" \｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{3 LEFT\} ＂Y＂\｛OFF\}\{4 DOWN\}": GOTO3 50
RP $33 \emptyset$ IF $\operatorname{S} 2=\mathrm{X}$ THENPRINT＂
\｛HOME\}\{3 DOWN\}"TAB(2)"
\｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{3 LEFT\} ＂X＂\｛OFF\}\{6 DOWN\}": GOTO3 $5 \varnothing$
XK $34 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}THERE ISN'T A＂；S2：S2＝ø：GOSUB1720：G отO19の
DH $35 \emptyset$ IF（ $\mathrm{C}>0$ AND $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{S} 2$ ）OR S 1＜＞S2 THEN37ø
QH $36 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\} O N L Y$ ONE \｛SPACE\}"S1" CAN BE USED HERE＂：S1＝ $0:$ S2＝ $0:$ GOSUB1 720：GOTO190
GE $37 \varnothing$ IF Sl＝X OR Sl＝A THEN390
HR 38 Ø IF $\mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{Y}$ OR Sl＝B THEN41ø
RF $39 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{S} 2=\mathrm{Y}$ OR S2＝B THEN460
AP $4 \emptyset \emptyset$ GOTO42ø
JE $41 \varnothing$ IF $S 2=X$ OR $S 2=A$ THEN $46 \varnothing$
PJ $42 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{S} 2$ THEN360
EB $43 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ YOU CAN＇T SIMPLIFY TWO NUMERATOR S OR\｛2 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
GB 440 PRINT＂TWO DENOMINATORS＂
DA $45 \emptyset \mathrm{Sl}=\varnothing$ ：S2＝$\varnothing$ ：GOSUB172ø：GOT $019 \varnothing$
MM 460 IF Sl＞S2 THEN D＝S1：GOTO $48 \emptyset$
BK $470 \quad \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{S} 2$
RD 48 FOR C＝D TO 2 STEP－1
CJ 490 IF S $1 / \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Sl} / \mathrm{C})$ AND S $2 / \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{S} 2 / \mathrm{C})$ THEN530
CB $50 \emptyset$ NEXT C
JC $51 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}CAN'T SIM PLIFY THOSE NUMBERS＂：GO SUB172の
MC 52ø S1＝ø：S2＝ $0:$ GOTO19
PK 530 PRINT＂${ }^{2}$ DOWN $\}$ WHAT IS $T$

HE LARGEST NUMBER THAT \｛SPACE］CAN＂
GP 540 PRINT＂DIVIDE BOTH＂SI＂AN D＂S2＂？＂
CB 550 INPUT Cl：IF Cl＝E THEN19 Ø
FC 560 IFCl＜CTHENPRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} T RY A LARGER NUMBER
\｛7 UP\}": GOTO53ø
HE 570 IFC1＞CTHENPRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }\}}$ T OO LARGE\｛10 SPACES\}
\｛7 UP\}": GOTO530
QC $58 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{39 SPACES\}
DF 590 PRINTSI＂DIVIDED BY＂Cl＂ \｛SPACE\}=\{2 SPACES\}";
AR $6 ø \varnothing$ INPUT C2：IF C2＝E THEN19 Ø
HD 610 IF C2＝S1／C1 THEN63 $\varnothing$
GH $62 \emptyset$ PRINT＂INCORRECT．．．
\｛4 UP\} ": GOTO58ø
MM 630 PRINT＂$\{39$ SPACES $\} "$
MB 640 IF $\mathrm{S} 1=\mathrm{X}$ THEN $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{S} 1 / \mathrm{Cl}: \mathrm{PR}$ INT＂\｛HOME\}\{3 DOWN\} "X;" \｛LEFT］\｛2 SPACES \} （15 DOWN \}": GOTO68ø
GR 650 IF $\mathrm{S} 1=\mathrm{A}$ THEN $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{S} 1 / \mathrm{C} 1: \mathrm{PR}$ INT＂\｛HOME $\{3$ DOWN $\}$＂TAB （11）A；＂\｛LEFT\}\{2 SPACES\} \｛15 DOWN\}": GOTO68ø
GA $66 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{Y}$ THEN $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Sl} / \mathrm{Cl}: \mathrm{PR}$ INT＂$\{$ HOME $\{5$ DOWN \} "Y;" \｛LEFT］\｛2 SPACES
（13 DOWN ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：GOTO68ø
FC 670 IF $S 1=B$ THEN $B=S 1 / C 1: P R$ INT＂ （HOME ［ 5 DOWN\}"TAB ( 11）S1／C1；＂$\{$ LEFT $\}$
\｛2 SPACES $\}$（13 DOWN\}"
SQ 680 PRINTS2＂DIVIDED BY＂C1＂ \｛SPACE $\}=\{2$ SPACES $\}$＂；
FD 69ø INPUT C3：IF C3＝E THEN68 Ø
CF $70 \emptyset$ IF C3＝S2／C1 THEN PRINT＂ \｛12 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：GOTO $72 \varnothing$
DH 710 PRINT＂INCORRECT．．．
\｛3 UP\}": GOTO63ø
MP $72 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{S} 2=\mathrm{B}$ THEN $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{S} 2 / \mathrm{Cl}: \mathrm{PR}$ INT＂$\{$ HOME \｛ 5 DOWN ＂TAB（ 11）B；＂\｛LEFT\}\{2 SPACES\} \｛14 DOWN ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：GOTO76ø
BD 730 IF $\mathrm{S} 2=\mathrm{Y}$ THEN $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{S} 2 / \mathrm{C} 1: \mathrm{PR}$ INT＂\｛HOME\}\{5 DOWN\} "Y;" \｛LEFT\}\{2 SPACES \｛14 DOWN\}": GOTO 760
HG 740 IF $\mathrm{S} 2=\mathrm{A}$ THEN $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{S} 2 / \mathrm{C} 1: \mathrm{PR}$ INT＂$\{$ HOME $\{3$ DOWN $\}$＂TAB （11）A；＂\｛LEFT\}\{2 SPACES\} \｛16 DOWN\}": GOTO76ø
DM 750 IF S2 $=\mathrm{X}$ THEN $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{S} 2 / \mathrm{Cl}: \mathrm{PR}$ INT＂\｛HOME\}\{3 DOWN\} "X;" \｛LEFT\}\{2 SPACES\} \｛16 DOWN \}"
GQ 760 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}GOOD JOB! P RESS ANY KEY．．．
BP $77 \emptyset$ GET BB\＄：IF BB\＄＝＂＂THEN77 Ø
KG $780 \mathrm{CC}=\mathrm{CC}+1$
EM 790 GOSUB1750
AC 8øø GOTO2øø
DM 810 GOSUB175ø
JB $82 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛HOME $\}$ \｛6 DOWN $\}$ \｛32 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
SC 83ø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}YOUR ANSWER IS．．．＂
EJ $84 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（4）＂\｛2 DOWN $\}$ CCC \｛UP\}\{3 LEFT\}"
RA $85 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛UP\}"TAB(3);:INPU T N1：IF Nl＝E THEN19ø
JP $86 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛UP\}"TAB(2)"
\｛ 2 SPACES\}"N1"\{LEFT\} \｛3 SPACES $\}$＂
QM $87 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（5）＂CC＂

PR 88ø PRINTTAB（3）；：INPUT Dl：I
F DI＝E THEN19ø
AH $89 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛UP\}"TAB(2)"
\｛2 SPACES\}"D1"\{LEFT\}
\｛3 SPACES\}"
GR 9øø IF N1＝X＊A THEN92ø
DM 910 PRINT＂${ }^{\text {DOWN }}$ \}WRONG NUMER
ATOR．．．$\{2$ SPACES $\}\{8$ UP $\}$
＂：GOTO83ø
DC $92 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{Dl}=\mathrm{Y} * \mathrm{~B}$ THEN94ø
DJ $93 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}WRONG DENOM
INATOR．．．\｛8 UP\}": GOTO83
$\emptyset$
GA 940 IFN1＜D1 THEN N2＝N1：D2＝D 1：GOTO116ø
BR 950 IFN1／D1＜＞INT（N1／D1）THEN $98 \varnothing$
JJ 960 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}PLEASE CHAN GE TO A WHOLE NUMBER．．． ＂：PRINTTAB（7）＂\｛4 UP $\}="$ ；：INPUT W
DG $97 \varnothing$ GOTO99ø
FG $98 \emptyset$ PRINT＂${ }^{\text {DOWN }}$ \}LEASE CHAN GE TO A MIXED NUMBER．．． ＂：PRINTTAB（7）＂\｛4 UP\} =" ；：INPUT W
CK 99ø IF W＝INT（N1／D1）THEN $1 \varnothing 2$ $\varnothing$
BA 10øø IF W＝E THEN $19 \varnothing$
HE 1ø1ø PRINT＂\｛3 DOWN\}INCORREC T．．．\｛4 UP\}\{2 LEFT\}"W" \｛LEFT\}\{3 SPACES\}":PRIN TTAB（9）＂\｛UP\}";:INPUTW: GOTO99ø
XS 1ø2ø W\＄＝STR\＄（W）：A\＄＝LEFT\＄（W\＄ ，2）：L＝VAL（AS）：$N=11: G O S$ UB1790
SM 1ø3ø IF W＜1ø THEN1ø7ø
FX 1040 A $\$=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{W} \$, 3,1): \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{VAL}($ AS）： $\mathrm{N}=16$ ：GOSUB179ø
DK 1050 IF $\mathrm{W}<1 \varnothing \varnothing$ THEN1ø7 0
BF 1660 A $\$=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{W}, 4,1): \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{VAL}($ A\＄）： $\mathrm{N}=21:$ GOSUB179ø
JX $1070 \quad \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}+4: \operatorname{IF} \quad$ INT $(\mathrm{N} 1 / \mathrm{D} 1)=\mathrm{N} 1$ ／D1 THEN PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}" ：GOTO128ø
QE $108 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛UP\}"TAB(N);:INP UT＂$\{$ UP\}"; N2
CB 1090 IF $\mathrm{N} 2=\mathrm{E}$ THEN190
CG 1100 PRINT＂$\{$ UP \}"TAB(N)" "N2 ＂\｛LEFT\}\{3 SPACES\}": PRI NTTAB（ $\mathrm{N}+2$ ）＂CC＂：PRINTTA $B(N)$ ；
HX 111の INPUT D2：PRINT＂${ }^{(U P)}$＂TA B（N）＂＂D2＂（LEFT\} \｛3 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
ER 112ø IF D2＝E THEN19ø
QD $113 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{N} 2=\mathrm{N} 1-\left(\mathrm{W}^{*} \mathrm{D} 1\right)$ THEN 115 $\varnothing$
DA 1140 PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ WRONG NU MERATOR．．．$\{2$ SPACES $\}$ \｛4 UP\}": GOTO1ø8ø
DQ 1150 IF D2＜＞D1 THENPRINT＂ \｛2 DOWN\}WRONG DENOMINA TOR．．．\｛4 UP\}": GOTOIø8ø
JD 1160 FOR $G=B * Y$ TO 2 STEP -1
PM $117 \emptyset$ IFN2／G＝INT（N2／G）ANDD2／ $\mathrm{G}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{D} 2 / \mathrm{G})$ THENPRINTTA $B(8) "\{2$ UP $\}=\{2$ SPACES $\}$ ＂：GOTO1190
PR 11？80 NEXT G：GOTO128ø
DD 1190 IF $N=\varnothing$ THEN $N=1 \varnothing$
RD $12 ø 0$ PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ PLEASE $S$ IMPLIFY．．．$\{16$ SPACES $\}$ \｛4 UP\}": PRINTTAB(N+2)" CC\｛2 UP\}"
AQ 1210 PRINTTAB（N）；：INPUT S4： PRINT＂\｛UP\}"TAB(N-1)"
\｛2 SPACES\}"S4"\{LEFT\}
\｛ 3 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
GX $122 \varnothing$ IF S4＝E THEN19ø
AC 123 Ø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}"TAB(N);:I

NPUT T2
HQ 1240 IF T2 $=\mathrm{E}$ THEN19 9
QC 1250 PRINT＂\｛UP\}"TAB (N-1)"
\｛2 SPACES \}"T2"\{LEFT\}
\｛2 SPACES\}"
DC 126 IF $S 4=\mathrm{N} 2 / \mathrm{G}$ AND $\mathrm{T} 2=\mathrm{D} 2 / \mathrm{G}$ THEN128Ø
JX 1270 PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN \} INCORREC T．．．PLEASE SIMPLIFY AG AIN \｛6 UP\}": GOTO1210
MD 1280 FORS＝1TO3：PRINT＂
\｛38 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：NEXTS
AB 1290 PRINT＂\｛3 DOWN \} \{RVS \}WEL L DONE $1\{O F F\}$＂
DJ 13øの T＝TI +15 Ø
PP 1310 IFT＞TITHEN131ø
DX $132 \varnothing$ GOTO14ø
PX 1330 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{DOWN\} THIS \｛SPACE\} IS PROBLEM NUMB ER＂；P；＂\｛LEFT\}."
MD 1340 PRINT＂\｛DOWN \} "XTAB (7)" Q＂TAB（11）B
PP 1350 ＂${ }^{2}$ RINT＂CCC\｛ 2 SPACES $\} C C$ C $\{2$ SPACES $\} C C C="$
QQ $136 \varnothing$ 要RINT＂＂YTAB（7）＂Q＂TAB（ 11）A
EJ $137 \emptyset$ PRINT＂［DOWN\} PLEASE REW RITE THE PROBLEM CORRE CTLY
DD 1380 PRINT＂ \｛HOME\} \{ 11 DOWN\} $\{\mathrm{SPACE}\} \mathrm{CCC}\{7$ SPACES $\}$ CC C＂
RS 1390 INPUT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛1ø DOWN ＂ ；X1
CS 14 Ø $1 F$ Xl $=$ E THEN $133 \varnothing$
MG 1410 PRINT＂［HOME\} \{ 10 DOWN\} \｛SPACE］＂X1＂\｛LEFT\} （3 SPACES $\}$＂
HR $142 \theta$ IF $\mathrm{Xl}<>\mathrm{X}$ THENPRINT＂ \｛3 DOWN\} INCORRECT. . ." : GOTO139の
SF $143 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{3$ DOWN $\}$
［16 SPACES\}"
JR $144 \varnothing$ INPUT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛ 12 DOWN ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；Y1
PD 1450 IF $\mathrm{Y} 1=\mathrm{E}$ THEN 1330
DX 1460 PRINT＂ （HOME \} \{12 DOWN\}
\｛SPACE\} "Y1" \{LEFT\}
\｛3 SPACES\}"
FH $147 \varnothing$ IF Yl＜＞Y THENPRINT＂ \｛3 DOWN \} INCORRECT . . .": GOTO144の
KB $148 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{3$ DOWN $\}$ ［16 SPACES\}"
CE $149 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$（ 11 DOWN\}" TAB（5）：：INPUT OS
AQ 15øø O\＄＝LEFT $(O \$, 1): I F \quad O \$="$ E＂THEN133Ø
FH 1510 PRINT＂$\{\mathrm{UP}\}$＂TAB（5）＂ \｛2 SPACES \}"OS" $\left\{2\right.$ SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
BC 152 IF $\mathrm{O} \$<>$＂＊＂THEN PRINT＂ \｛2 DOWN\}PLEASE USE \｛BLK\}*\{BLU\} FOR MULTIP LICATION ．．．＂：GOTO149ø
QH 153 Ø PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$（1ø DOWN\}" TAB（1ø）；：INPUT A1
PS $154 \emptyset$ IF $A 1=E$ THEN 330
PS 1550 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛10 DOWN \}" TAB（9）＂$\{2$ SPACES $\}$＂A1＂ \｛LEFT\}\{3 SPACES\}"
JF 1560 IF Al $<>$ A THEN PRINT＂ \｛3 DOWN \} INCORRECT . . . \｛23 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：GOTO153ø
XH 1570 PRINT＂$\{3$ DOWN \}
\｛35 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
MM 158 Ø PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛ 12 DOWN \}" TAB（1б）；
QA 1590 INPUT $\mathrm{B} 1:$ IF $\mathrm{Bl}=\mathrm{E}$ THEN 1 336
XM $16 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛ 12 DOWN \}" TAB（9）＂ 2 SPACES $\}$＂B1＂
\｛LEFT\}\{3 SPACES\}"
DB $161 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{Bl}<>\mathrm{B}$ THEN PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\} INCORRECT . . '": GO TO158ø
KQ $162 \sigma$ GOSUB172ø
JH $163 \emptyset$ RETURN
AK 1640 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{ 2 DOWN \} \｛5 SPACES \}THIS SET OF \｛SPACE\}PROBLEMS TOOK Y OU
RS 1650 PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}$ \｛ 2 SPACES $\}$
＂LEFT\＄（TI\＄，2）＂HOURS，
\｛SPACE\}";
CR 1660 PRINTMIDS（TIS，3，2）＂MI NUTES AND＂RIGHT\＄（TI\＄， 2）＂SECONDS！
KQ 1670 IF TISく＂øø2の日の＂THEN P RINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{15 SPACES \} \｛RVS\}GOOD JOB! \{OFF\}": G OTO169Ø
DA 1680 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} IT TAKES \｛SPACE\} PRACTICE"
FJ $169 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN \} \{4 SPACES \} MORE PROBLEMS（Y／N）＂； INPUT QS
BB 17øø IF LEFT $(Q \$, 1)<>$＂Y＂THE N PRINT＂$\{C L R\}^{\prime \prime}$ ：END
ME 1710 GOTO50
RA $172 \emptyset$ PRINT＂（DOWN\} PRESS ANY \｛SPACE\}KEY...
ED 1730 GET AAS：IF AAS＝＂＂THEN 1736
HX 1740 RETURN
EA 1750 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}THIS \｛SPACE\} IS PROBLEM \#"; P ；＂\｛LEFT\}."
XE 176 Ø PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} "XTAB(11) A
HM 1770 PRINT＂CCC $\{3$ SPACES $\}$＊ $\{3$ SPACES\}CCC $="$
DB $178 \emptyset$ PRINT＂＂YTAB（11）B：RETU RN
GE 1790 PRINTTAB（N）；：IF $L=1 \mathrm{TH}$ EN PRINT＂$\{2$ UP $\}$ NEHZ
\｛DOWN \} \{5 LEFT \}
（4 SPACES \} EHY\{DOWN\}
\｛ 3 LEFT \} EP 身L \｛UP\}"
PC 18øø IF L＝2 THEN PRINT＂
\｛2 UP\}NKY $\mathrm{Z}_{2}\{$ DOWN $\}$
\｛5 LEFT $\}$ \｛ $2^{-}$SPACES $\}$
E2 P $\mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{N}}\{$ DOWN $\}\{3$ LEFT\}$\underline{L}$
K2 P羽\｛UP\}"
PH 1810 IF $L=3$ THEN PRINT＂
$\left\{2\right.$ UP \}E 2 Y $\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{M}}$（DOWN $\}$
\｛5 LEFT $\}\{3$ SPACES $\}$ C
\｛DOWN\}\{3 LEFT\} 22 P \｛UP\}"
KC $182 \emptyset$ IF $L=4$ THEN PRINT＂
\｛2 UP\} EHヨ EHヨ\{DOWN\}
\｛5 LEFT\} \{ 2 SPACES $\}$ LEP

MQ $1830 \overline{\mathrm{I} F} \mathrm{~L}=5$ THEN PRINT＂
$\{2$ UP\}OR 2 Y习（DOWN）
\｛5 LEFT $\}\{2$ SPACES $\}$
E2 Y ZM\｛DOWN \}\{3 LEFT\} M EPBN\｛UP\}"
XM 1840 IF $\overline{\mathrm{L}}=6$ THEN PRINT＂
\｛2 UP\}NE 2 Y习\｛DOWN\}
$\{5$ LEFT $\}\{2$ SPACES \}OEY M\｛DOWN \} \{ 3 LEFT\}MEP J N \｛UP\}"
CG 1850 IF $L=7$ THEN PRINT＂ \｛2 UP\}ORY $\exists \mathrm{P}$ \｛DOWN $\}$
$\{5$ LEFT $\}\{4$ SPACES $\}$ ［DOWN\} \{LEFT\} EHシ\{UPT"
CH 1860 IF $\mathrm{L}=8$ THEN PRINT＂ $\{2$ UP \}NEY 彐M\{DOWN \} $\{5$ LEFT $\}\{2$ SPACES $\}>$ C $<$ \｛DOWN\}\{3 LEFT\}MEPBN \｛UP\}"
RG 1870 IF L＝9 THEN PRINT＂
\｛2 UP \}N区Y
\｛5 LEFT \} 22 SPACES \}MKP ＠（DOWN\} 3 LEFT\} EPD $\overline{\text { N }}$ TUP\}"
FC $188 \emptyset$ IF $L=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT＂
\｛2 UP\}NEY 3 M\｛DOWN \}
\｛3 LEFT\} EHत्र ENB \{DOWN\}
\｛3 LEFT\}MEP ${ }^{2}$（ 3 DOWN \} ［LEFT\} $\left\{2^{-} U P\right\}^{\text {T }}$
XK 1890 RETURN

## Litterbug

## Article on page 44.

## Program 1：Litterbug－Boot Program

KC 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
ER $2 \emptyset$ IFA $>$ ØTHEN5 5
XB 30 POKE5328Ø，6：POKE53281，6： PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{BLK\}
［ 3 SPACES ）COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPUTE！PUB．，INC．＂
AA $4 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB（1Ø）＂ALL RIGHTS
\｛SPACE\} RESERVED"
SG 5 Ø IFA $=\emptyset$ THENA＝1：PRINT＂
\｛DOWN\} LOADING LB1...": LO
AD＂LB1＂，8，1
BJ $6 \varnothing$ IFA $=1$ THENA $=2$ ：PRINT＂
\｛DOWN\}LOADING LB2...": LO
AD＂LB2＂，8， 1
BH $7 \varnothing$ IFA $=2$ THENA $=3$ ：PRINT＂
\｛DOWN\} LOADING LITTERBUG.
．．＂：LOAD＂LITTERBUG＂，8，1
KR 8Ø SYS492Ø1

## Program 2：Litterbug－Machine Language

See instructions in article on page 44 before typing in．
Cø21： 3112 øø øø øø øø øø øø BF
 CØ31：A2 ØØ 8E ØB CØ 8E ØE CØ A3 Cø39：8E 1Ø Dø 8E Ø3 Cの 8E 2768 CØ41：D $\emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{E} \quad 13 \mathrm{C} \emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{E} \quad 14 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \quad 8 \mathrm{E} \quad 12$ Cø49：16 Cø 8E 1C C $\emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{E} 1 \mathrm{~F}$ CØ D8 C651：E8 8E 15 C $\quad$ 8E 17 CØ E8 D4 Cø59：8E ØC CØ E8 8E 28 DØ 8E 11 Cø61：29 DØ E8 8E ØF CØ E8 8E 8D Cø69：25 DØ 8E 1D CØ 8E 2B DØ BC Cø71：E8 E8 8E 26 DØ A9 ØD 8D AA Cø79：2A D $\emptyset$ A9 27 8D F8 67 8D D7 Cø81：ØA CØ A9 3A 8D FB $\quad 77$ 8D 09 Cø89：FD Ø7 A9 2F 8D 1E Cø A9 $\quad 4$ Cø91： 17 8D 1C DØ A2 18 BD AF 33 Cø99：CE 9D Øø D4 CA 10 F7 A9 67 CØA1：AD 8D Øø DØ A9 64 8D Ø1 65 CØA9：DØ A9 9E 8D Ø3 DØ 8D Ø5 26 CØB1：DØ A9 7B 8D Ø2 DØ A9 DE D3 СøВ9：8D Ø4 DØ $2 \varnothing 68$ CC 78 A9 $3 \varnothing$ CøC1：D9 8D 14 Ø3 A9 CB 8D 15 F2 CøC9：Ø3 58 A9 Ø7 8D 15 D $\begin{gathered}2 \emptyset ~ Ø B ~\end{gathered}$ CØD1：CE C5 20 50 C6 A2 Ø6 A9 AB CØD9：Øø 9D 23 C C CA 10 FA A2 62 CØE1： 69 DE 3F DA CA 10 FA $2 \emptyset$ E1 CØE9：43 CA AD Ø9 CØ DØ 33 A5 5B CØF1：C5 C9 4Ø FØ EA C9 Ø4 DØ 37 CØF9：E6 AD 21 CØ C9 39 9ø ØA E8 C161：A9 30 8D 21 CØ A9 14 8D 8B C1Ø9：22 Cø EE 21 CØ CE 22 Cø Ø4 C111：CE 22 CØ AD 21 CØ 8D E7 86 C119：67 A5 C5 C9 4の DØ FA 4C 66 C121：Eの Cの A9 ØØ 8D 15 DØ $2 \emptyset$ FC C129：30 C5 A9 Fø A2 FA CA 9D AE C131：ØØ Ø4 9D FA Ø4 9D F4 Ø5 9E C139：9D EE 66 D $\begin{gathered}\text { F1 } 2 \varnothing \text { 3F C9 6D }\end{gathered}$

C141：A9 16 8D $2 \emptyset$ C $ø 2 ø$ AB CC 7D C149：A9 øø 8D 2ø Dø AD 18 Dø 93 C151：29 Fø 09 Ø8 8D 18 Dø AD 63 C159：11 Dø ø9 2ø 8D 11 Dø A9 B8 C161：07 8D 15 Dø $2 \varnothing$ øB C9 A9 E5 C169：øø 8D øD Cø 2 Ø 43 CA AD 4F
 C179：A9 øø 85 Al 8D 18 C 0 AD 98 C181：8D 62 Fg 99 A6 A1 AC 8D 9D C189：ø2 DØ FB 86 A1 AD 1B D4 F8 C191：Dø 19 AD 10 Cø C9 07 Bø 66 C199：12 EE 1F CØ AD 1F Cø C9 97 ClAl：ø6 Dø Ø8 A9 øø 8D 1F Cø 2D C1A9： $2 \varnothing 55$ C5 A5 A1 C9 60 Bø 4 B C1B1：øB CD 18 Cø Fø ø6 8D 18 1ø C1B9：CØ 2ø 7ø CA AD ØD Cø $1 \varnothing 93$ C1C1：øB A9 øø 8D ØD Cø $2 \varnothing 83$ 3D C1C9：C5 4C CF Cl DØ ØB AD 1C 83 C1D1：CØ Fø Ø3 4C C9 C2 4C CC D5 C1D9：C3 A9 øø 8D ØA DØ 8D ØB 3C ClE1：DØ A9 DF 2D 15 Dø 8D 1523 C1E9：Dø A9 Fø 8D $\varnothing 6$ D4 A9 9B A9 C1F1：85 FB A9 CD 85 FC A9 61 BD C1F9：8D øE Cø A9 øø 8D ØB CØ 87 C2ø1：A9 41 8D $\emptyset 4$ D4 A9 33 8D DE C2ø9：F8 ø7 A9 C8 8D øø Cø 20 9C C211：F5 C5 EE F8 07 AD F8 0758 C219：C9 3A Dø EE A9 39 8D F8 61 C221：07 AD 15 Dø 29 FE 8D 15 BA C229：Dø AE ØF Cø Aø Ø7 EØ Ø1 94 C231：DØ ø3 4C B3 CA CA CA 8A 46 C239：ØA ØA ØA AA A9 øø 9D 9ø 4B C241：37 E8 88 10 F9 CE øF Cø 98 C249：2ø 3ø C5 Aø øø B1 FB Dø 3D C251：FA A9 Ø1 øD 15 D $\varnothing$ 8D 15 CB C259：Dの A9 C8 8D øø Cø $2 \varnothing$ F5 DC C261：C5 CE F8 07 AD F8 67 C9 36 C269：32 DØ EE A9 27 8D F8 97 1D C271：A9 4ø 8D Ø4 D4 $2 \varnothing$ F5 C5 A6 C279：A9 29 8D F8 07 8D ØA CØ A2 C281：A9 Øø 8D ØE Cø 8D ØB CØ 81 C289：AØ ØF A9 1ø 8D Ø1 D4 A9 1D C291：41 8D 94 D4 AD 1B D4 8D F9 C299：ø3 D4 8D øø D4 A9 B4 8D CB C2A1：øØ Cø 2Ø F5 C5 88 DØ EC 99 C2A9：A9 27 8D F8 07 8D ØA Cø 52 C2B1：A9 40 8D Ø4 D4 A9 ØE 8D 05 C2B9：ø3 D4 2ø øF CA $2 \varnothing 27 \mathrm{CA}$ DA C2C1：A9 2 F 8D 1E Cø $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 68$ Cl 45 C2C9：C9 Ø2 Fの 6F AD øø DØ 8D 66 C2D1：ø6 Dø AD Ø1 Dø 8D 07 DØ EF C2D9：A9 Ø8 øD 15 Dø 8D 15 DØ EØ C2E1：A9 Ø2 8D 1C Cø A9 1E 8D A6 C2E9：ø8 D4 CE 1D Cø CE 1Ø C $\varnothing 76$ C2F1：AD 1Ø CØ ØA ØA ØA AA A9 82 C2F9：øø A8 9D øø 3A E8 C8 Cø 25 C3ø1：ø8 Dø F7 A9 Ø3 8D ø5 C6 73 C369：A9 21 8D ØB D4 A9 96 8D 18 C311：øø Cø $2 \emptyset$ F5 C5 A9 2ø 8D CE C319：Ø日 D4 AD $2 \varnothing$ Cø C9 16 FØ 5D C321：05 A9 16 4C 29 C3 A9 14 DC C329：8D 20 Cø $2 \varnothing$ AB CC A9 64 El C331：8D øø Cø $2 \varnothing$ F5 C5 CE 05 ø3 C339：Cø Dø CD CE øC Cø 3 Ø ø3 C2 C341：4C 61 C4 A9 ø4 8D øC Cø A9 C349：AD Ø6 Dø CD Ø4 Dø Fø øB 7ø C351：9ø Ø6 EE ø4 Dø 4C 5C C3 F4 C359：CE Ø4 D $\varnothing$ AD $07 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{CD}$ Ø5 5A C361：Dø $9 \varnothing$ Ø6 EE 65 D 9 4C 84 AD C369：C3 CE 05 Dø 4C 84 C3 AD DD C371：Ø6 Dø CD Ø2 DØ 9ø Ø6 EE CD C379：Ø2 Dø 4C 9A C3 CE ø2 Dø 97 C381：4C 9A C3 AD 07 Dø CD 0343 C389：DØ FØ E4 9ø ø6 EE Ø3 DØ 1E C391：4C 7б C3 CE Ø3 DØ 4C $78 \quad 25$ C399：C3 AD 1E DØ C9 ØE FØ ØB B2 C3A1：C9 ØA FØ ø7 C9 øC FØ 6382 C3A9：4C 27 C4 A9 øø 8D 1C Cø 83 C3B1：A9 16 8D $2 \emptyset$ C $\varnothing 2 \emptyset$ AB CC Fl C3B9：A9 F7 2D 15 Dø 8D 15 D6 C2 C3C1：A9 14 8D ø8 D4 EE 1D C6 B2 C3C9：4C 27 C4 CE øC Cø $3 \varnothing$ Ø3 8D C3D1：4C 61 C4 A9 Ø1 8D øC Cø 22 C3D9：AD øø Dø CD Ø4 Dø Fø ØB 7F C3E1：9ø Ø6 EE Ø4 DØ 4C EC C3 A6

C3E9：CE 04 D D AD 01 D D CD 05 BA C3Fl：Dø $9 \varnothing$ Ø6 EE $65 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 4 \mathrm{C} 14 \mathrm{CD}$ C3F9：C4 CE 65 Dø 4C 14 C4 AD 2F C4ø1：øØ Dø CD ø2 Dø 9ø Ø6 EE 5C C4ø9：ø2 Dø 4C 27 C4 CE Ø2 Dø F9 C411：4C 27 C4 AD 01 D 0 CD $\varnothing 3$ E7 C419：DØ FØ E4 9ø Ø6 EE Ø3 DØ AF C421：4C 27 C4 CE Ø3 Dø AD 15 EB C429：CØ C9 Ø2 9ø 33 AD Ø0 DØ EF C431：CD Ø8 DØ Fø 1A $9 \varnothing 12$ EE F2 C439：ø8 Dø AD 15 Cø C9 ø3 9ø C5 C441：1F AD 1C Cø Fø 1A 4C $5 \emptyset$ 2E C449：C4 CE 08 Dø 4C 3B C4 AD 7D C451：ø1 DØ CD ø9 DØ $9 \varnothing$ Ø6 EE 9D C459：ø9 Dø 4C 61 C4 CE Ø9 Dø 7F C461：2ø B1 C6 AD 22 Cø 8D øø 4A C469：Cø 20 F5 C5 A9 10 8D ØB 2A C471：D4 $2 \emptyset 43$ CA AD $07 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ 5E C479：74 AD ø8 Cø Dø 2D AD ø9 55 C481：Cø Dø 16 AD F8 07 C9 27 DB C489：F6 ØC C9 28 FØ ø8 A9 27 6C C491：8D ØA Cø 8D F8 07 4C 8052 C499：Cl AD 1C Cø DØ F8 AD $1 \varnothing$ D4 C4A1：Cø Fø F3 A9 ø1 8D 1C Cø 18 C4A9：4C $8 \varnothing$ Cl 1ø $2 \emptyset$ AD F8 $\varnothing 763$ C4B1：C9 2D Fø øC C9 2E Fø ø8 3B C4B9：A9 2D 8D ØA Cø 8D F8 Ø7 EA C4C1：AD Øø Dø C9 1B 9ø 23 CE ø9 C4C9：Øø Dø 4C 8ø C1 AD F8 ø7 D6 C4D1：C9 2F Fø øC C9 30 Fø ø8 E3 C4D9：A9 2F 8D 0A Cø 8D F8 97 8B C4E1：AD øø Dø C9 FA Bø 03 EE 88 C4E9：øØ Dø 4C $80 \mathrm{Cl} 1 \varnothing 20 \mathrm{AD} 75$ C4Fl：F8 07 C9 2B F0 øC C9 2C 1D C4F9：Fø ø8 A9 2B 8D ØA Cø 8D 89 C5ø1：F8 ø7 AD 01 Dø C9 37 9ø 3D C5ø9：E1 CE Ø1 Dø 4C 8ø C1 AD FB C511：F8 67 C9 29 Fg øC C9 2A 1C C519：FØ Ø8 A9 29 8D ØA Cø 8D 8A C521：F8 07 AD 01 D $\varnothing$ C9 ED Bø EA C529：Cl EE 01 D 9 4C $8 \varnothing$ Cl A9 $1 \varnothing$ C531：8B 8D øø Dø A9 8E 8D Ø1 96 C539：Dø 8D ø9 Dø A9 8B 8D ø2 57 C541：DØ 8D Ø4 Dø A9 E9 8D ø3 39 C549：D6 A9 36 8D ø5 Dø A9 1B 21 C551：8D ø8 DØ 6Ø A9 AA 8D Ø1 D9 C559：D4 A9 FC 8D 66 D4 AD 1B 2C C561：D4 C9 37 9ø F9 C9 EF Bø 41 C569：F5 8D ØA Dø 8D ØB DØ A9 85 C571：15 8D Ø4 D4 A9 2ø øD 15 B5 C579：DØ 8D 15 DØ A9 14 8D 64 3D C581：D4 6Ø A9 32 8D Ø1 D4 A9 AB C589：FC 8D 06 D4 A9 15 8D 04 C5 C591：D4 AD 1D Cø 48 A9 03 8D 1F C599：1D CØ $2 \varnothing 18$ C7 68 8D 1D 81 C5A1：Cø A9 14 8D Ø4 D4 A9 øø 1A C5A9：8D ØA Dø 8D ØB DØ A9 DF $4 \varnothing$ C5Bl：2D 15 DØ 8D 15 DØ EE 1ø E5 C5B9：Cø AD 1ø Cø Aø 07 ØA ØA 5E C5Cl：øA AA CA B9 93 CD 9D øø ø1 C5C9：3A 88 10 F6 60 A2 2086 5A C5D1：FC A9 øø 85 FB A2 3 F A8 $3 \varnothing$ C5D9：91 FB C8 Dø FB E6 FC E4 AD C5E1：FC Bø F5 6ø A9 1B 8D 11 C2 C5E9：Dø A9 15 8D 18 Dø A9 97 B2 C5F1：8D øø DD 60 A9 1E 8D Ø1 E7 C5F9：Cの CE Ø1 Cの DØ FB CE øØ D9 C601：Cの DØ F1 6Ø A9 øの 85 FC BC C609：AD Ø2 Cø 29 F8 8D 05 C 061 C611：A9 97 2D 94 Cø ØD $65 \mathrm{C} \varnothing$ 2ø C619：A8 AD 04 Cø 29 F8 A2 0267 C621：ØA 26 FC CA 10 FA 85 FB FC C629：AD 04 Cø 4A 4A 4A 18 6D 64 C631：03 Cø 69 2ø 65 FC 85 FC C6 C639：6Ø 2 Ø 05 C6 A9 67 2D 62 D1 C641：CØ AA E8 38 A9 øø 6A CA 67 C649：D6 FC 11 FB 91 FB 60 A9 47
 C659：3A C6 EE 62 Cø AD 02 Cø 35 C661：C9 F6 DØ F3 A9 F6 8D 0297 C669：Cø 2ø 3A C6 A9 øø 8D ø2 7D C671：Cø 2ø 3A C6 EE 64 C 6 AD D1 C679：ø4 Cø C9 C8 9ø E6 CE Ø4 Cø C681：Cø 2ø 3A C6 EE ø2 Cø AD D9 C689：ø2 Cø C9 Fø DØ F3 A9 ø8 42

C691：8D ø4 Cø A9 ø8 8D ø2 Cø D4 C699：2ø 3A C6 AD ø2 Cø 186926 C6A1： 08 C9 F8 Dø F0 AD 94 Cø D8 C6A9：18 69 ø8 C9 C8 9ø El 60 E7 C6Bl：A9 øø 8D 11 Cø 8D 12 Cø F7 C6B9：AD øø D $\varnothing$ 38 E9 15 8D 62 7C C6C1：CØ AD 61 Dø 38 E9 31 8D A1 C6C9： 04 C 02065 C6 Bl FB 8D 60 C6D1： 05 C $\varnothing 20$ 9E CA B1 FB CD E2 C6D9： $65 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ 2F EE $11 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{AD} 12$ C6E1：11 Cø C9 97 Fø 66 EE 6251 C6E9：Cø 4C CB C6 A9 øø 8D 114 A C6Fl：CØ EE $12 \mathrm{C} \varnothing$ AD $12 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{EA}$ C6F9： 67 Fø ØF EE 94 Cø AD 6298 C7ø1：Cの 38 E9 ø6 8D ø2 Cø 4C DE C709：CB C6 60 A9 11 8D ØB D4 8ø C711：20 18 C7 $2065 \mathrm{C7} 6 \varnothing \mathrm{AE} 6 \mathrm{~B}$ C719：1D Cø A9 ØA FE 23 Cø DD 21 C721：23 C0 F0 ø3 4C 38 C7 A9 3D C729：øø 9D 23 Cø CA FE 23 Cø E9 C731：BD 23 Cø C9 ØA FØ FØ A2 B5 C739： 05 BD 23 Cø ØA ØA ØA A8 6ø C74i：18 69 Ø8 8D ø5 CØ 8A ØA 5B C749：ØA ØA AA B9 ØB CD 9D C8 E4 C751：2E E8 C8 CC 65 Cø Dø F3 D8 C759：8A 38 E9 08 4A 4A 4A AA B4 C761：CA 1ø D6 6ø EE $13 \mathrm{C} 日 \mathrm{AD} 2 \mathrm{E}$ C769：13 Cø C9 74 Fø ø1 60 A9 29 C771：Øø 8D 13 Cø EE 14 Cø AD C9 C779：14 Cø C9 Ø6 Dø Fø A9 27 Al C781：8D F8 ø7 8D ØA Cø A9 øø 76 C789：8D ØB D4 68686868 A9 23 C791：FØ 8D ø6 D4 A9 øø 8D 19 8C C799：Cの AD 15 Cø C9 6590 Ø5 2C C7A1：A9 64 4C A8 C7 A9 65 8D 97 C7A9：1D Cの AD 1E Cø Dø $63 ~ 4 C ~ 2 B ~$ C7B1：33 C8 8D 18 C 0 EE 18 C 0 F2 C7B9：AD 18 Cø 8D 1A C $\varnothing$ AD 195 F C7Cl：Cの 8D 1B Cø ØE 18 C C 2 E Ø5 C7C9：19 Cø ØE 18 Cø 2 E 19 C С ØB C7D1：AD 1A Cø 6D 18 Cø 8D 18 A4 C7D9：Cø AD 1B Cø 6D 19 Cø 8D 83 C7E1：19 Cø ØE 18 Cø 2 E 19 Cø 23 C7E9：A9 B4 8D 61 D4 EE 18 C 090 C7F1：Dø 03 EE 19 Cø A9 15 8D 7E C7F9： $64 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{CE} 18 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{65} \mathrm{CE} 3 \mathrm{E}$ C8ø1：19 Cø 3ø 2E A9 1E 8D Øø 19 C809：Cø 2Ø F5 C5 A9 14 8D Ø4 DA C811：D4 AD 27 Cø 8D Ø6 Cø 20 8F C819：18 C7 AD 27 Cø CD Ø6 Cø DA C821：Fø D3 $2 \emptyset 7 \varnothing$ CA AD 27 Cø 47 C829：0A ØA ØA ØA 8D Øl D4 4C 8A C831：F6 C7 A9 Ø1 8D 01 D4 A9 39 C839：14 8D Ø4 D4 EE 15 C C AD Ø1 C841：15 Cø C9 Ø2 Dø ØB AD 15 ØA C849：D $\varnothing$ Ø9 1ø 8D 15 Dø 4C 7C 61 C851：C8 C9 ø3 Dø ø8 A9 ø3 8D A1 C859：45 C3 4C 7C C8 C9 ø4 Dø 16 C861： 08 A9 Ø2 8D 45 C3 4 C 7 C C8 C869：C8 C9 Ø5 Dø ØE CE 1D Cø 26 C871： $2 \varnothing$ F3 C8 A9 018 D 45 C3 56 C879：4C 7C C8 A9 ØA A2 Ø1 FE DF C881：16 Cø DD 16 C 0 Fø Ø3 4C 87 C889：94 C8 A9 øø 9D 16 Cø CA 5E C891：FE 16 C $\varnothing$ A2 $\varnothing 1$ BD 16 Cø 56 C899：ØA ØA ØA A8 1869 Ø8 8D 82 C8A1：Ø5 Cø 8A ØA ØA ØA AA B9 5F C8A9：ØB CD 9D Fø 33 E8 C8 CC 92 C8B1： 05 Cø Dø F3 8A 38 E9 $986 \varnothing$ C8B9：4A 4A 4A AA CA 10 D6 A9 E4 C8Cl：øØ 8D 13 Cø 8D 14 Cø $2 \varnothing 83$ C8C9：36 C5 $2 \varnothing 58$ C6 A9 2F 8D B6 C8D1：1E Cø A9 F7 2D 15 Dø 8D 44 C8D9：15 Dø A9 øø 8D 1C Cø A9 67 C8E1：16 8D $2 \emptyset$ Cø 20 AB CC A9 E4 C8E9：14 8D ø8 D4 2 Ø 日F CA 4C 56 C8F1：65 Cl AD ØF CØ ØA ØA ØA 99 C8F9：A8 88 A2 67 BD 8B CD 9918 C9ø1：96 3788 CA 10 F6 EE ØF B1 C909：Cø 60 A9 F6 8D Ø6 D4 A9 31 C911：15 8D 64 D4 A9 øø 8D 65 CD C919：Cø A8 98 AA AD $65 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 1810$ C921：69 Ø1 8D Ø5 CØ 8D Ø1 D4 BE C929：Fの 66 CA D 6 FD 4 C 1B C9 3E C931：C8 C8 C8 C8 CØ AC DØ E2 3E

C939：A9 14 8D 04 D4 60 Aø 3739 C941：B9 D3 CC 99 C8 $24 \quad 98 \quad 48$ 2A C949：4A 4A 4A A8 A9 30999943 C951： $64 \quad 99 \quad 89 \quad 05 \quad 99 \quad 78 \quad \emptyset 6 \quad 68$ F1 C959：A8 88 1ø E4 Aø 37 A2 Ø7 E1 C961：BD ØB CD 99 C8 2E CA 1ø 8E C969：Ø2 A2 ø7 88 10 F2 2ø AC 49 C971：CB A2 1ø BD D3 CC 9D 4ø BE C979：2C E8 EØ 38 DØ F5 A2 øø Aø C981：BD 5B CD 9D Cø 33 E8 EØ E3 C989：3Ø DØ F5 A2 ØF BD ØB CD A5 C991：9D F0 33 CA 10 F7 A9 FØ E7 C999：8D 7E Ø6 A2 ØØ AØ ØØ BD BE C9Al：8B CD 99 9Ø 37 E8 EØ Ø8 D1 C9A9：DØ Ø2 A2 Øø C8 Cø 18 DØ C4 C9B1：EE $2 \emptyset 27$ CA A2 Ø7 A9 EØ BB C9B9：9D $40 \quad 67 \mathrm{CA} 10 \mathrm{FA} A 2$ Ø4 6F C9C1：A9 70 9D F2 Ø6 CA 1Ø FA 9F C9C9：A9 Ø1 8D Ø3 Cø A9 Ø7 8D 9C C9D1：Ø2 Cø A9 AF 8D Ø4 CØ $2 \emptyset$ E4 C9D9：3A C6 A9 B8 8D Ø4 CØ 2ø 1B C9E1：3A C6 EE Ø2 CØ AD Ø2 CØ C3 C9E9：C9 39 Dø E6 CE Ø4 CØ A9 EA C9F1：Ø7 8D Ø2 CØ 2Ø 3A C6 A9 D9 C9F9： 38 8D Ø2 CØ 2Ø 3A C6 CE 9F CAØ1：Ø4 CØ AD Ø4 CØ C9 AF DØ 1C CAØ9：E6 A9 øØ 8D Ø3 CØ A2 2F E4 CAl1：BD E C CD 49 FF 9 D 88 3C CF CA19：CA 10 F5 A2 65 A9 56 9D 1A CA21：91 $07 \mathrm{CA} 10 \mathrm{FA} 6 \emptyset$ A2 ØØ 3A CA29：A Ø Ø BD 93 CD 99 ØØ 3A ØF CA31：E8 EØ Ø8 DØ Ø2 A2 øø C8 E4 CA39：CØ 4ø DØ EE A9 Ø8 8D 1ø EØ CA41：CØ 6Ø A9 Øø 8D Ø9 CØ 8D 24 CA49：Ø8 Cø 8D Ø7 Cø AD ØØ DC CE CA51：4A Bø Ø3 CE Ø7 CØ 4A BØ Ø6 CA59：ø3 EE Ø7 CØ 4A Bø Ø3 CE Ø3 CA61：Ø8 CØ 4A BØ Ø3 EE Ø8 CØ 24 CA69：4A BØ Ø3 EE Ø9 CØ 6Ø AD 59 CA71：1E CØ FØ 251869 Ø8 8D BA CA79：Ø2 Cø A9 Bø 8D Ø4 Cø A9 28 CA81：Ø1 8D Ø3 Cø 2ø 9B CA EE 5B CA89：Ø4 CØ AD Ø4 CØ C9 B8 DØ B6 CA91：F3 CE 1E CØ A9 ØØ 8D Ø3 1Ø CA99：СØ 6Ø 20 Ø5 C6 A9 Ø7 2D 14 CAA1： 62 CØ AA E8 38 A9 ØØ 6A 1F CAA9：CA D 0 FC 49 FF 31 FB 91 5B CAB1：FB 6Ø A9 EA A2 Ø2 9D DB 75 CAB9：CB CA $10 \mathrm{FA} A 9 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{~F}^{2}$ 8D 06 CB CAC1：D4 A9 14 8D ØF D4 AØ ØØ 94 CAC9：B1 FB DØ FA CE Øø CØ $2 \varnothing 19$ CAD1：F5 C5 CE øø CØ $2 \emptyset$ F5 C5 E5 CAD9：A9 4Ø 8D Ø4 D4 A9 ØØ 8D 21 CAE1：15 DØ 8D 1C DØ A9 ØD 8D 7E CAE9：F8 Ø7 A9 ØE 8D F9 Ø7 A9 DF CAF1：ØF 8D FA 67 A9 3B 8D FB 93 CAF9： 07 8D FE 67 A9 3C 8D FC 1D CB61： 07 A9 3D 8D FD Ø7 A9 3E A4 CBø9：8D FF Ø7 A2 ØE A9 øø 9D 27 CB11：Ø1 DØ BD DØ CD 9D ØØ DØ D7 CB19：CA CA 10 F1 A2 $\varnothing 7$ A9 91 6F CB21：9D 27 D 0 CA 10 FA A9 FF D7 CB29：8D ØØ Cø $2 \varnothing$ F5 C5 A9 FF BB CB31：8D 15 DØ A9 15 8D Ø4 D4 45 CB39：A2 øø A9 Ø6 8D øø Cø $2 \emptyset$ C5 CB41：F5 C5 FE Ø1 DØ BD Ø1 Dø 85 CB49：8D Ø1 D4 C9 8E Dø EB E8 97 CB51：E8 EØ 10 Dø E5 A9 14 8D 30 CB59：Ø4 D4 A2 Øø BD 23 Cø DD 56 CB61：2A Cの 90 ØD FØ Ø6 2Ø 9C 9D CB69：CB 4C 72 CB E8 EØ 06 DØ AC CB71：EB A2 28 CE ØØ Cø $2 \emptyset$ F5 D2 CB79：C5 CA 1ø F7 A9 Øø 8D 15 A5 CB81：DØ 2Ø E5 C5 A9 EE 8D DB A2 CB89：CB A9 2C 8D DC CB A9 DØ ØA CB91：8D DD CB A9 94 8D 45 C3 20 CB99：4C 31 Cø A2 ØØ BD 23 CØ E3 CBA1：9D 2A CØ E8 Eの Ø7 FØ Ø3 41 CBA9：4C 9E CB A2 Ø6 BD 2A CØ EE CBB1：ØA ØA ØA A8 1869 Ø8 8D AØ CBB9：Ø5 CØ 8A ØA ØA ØA AA B9 7D CBCl：øB CD 9D 4827 E8 C8 CC C5 CBC9：Ø5 Cø Dø F3 8A 38 E9 ø8 7E CBD1：4A 4A 4A AA CA 1Ø D6 $6 \emptyset$ B9 CBD9：48 Ø8 EE 2C Dø AD ØE CØ 52

CBEl：Dg 58 AD 1E Dの 48 C9 21 EB CBE9：FØ Ø4 C9 27 DØ Ø5 A9 FF 94 CBF1：8D ØD Cø 682929 C9 Ø1 B4 CBF9：DØ Ø5 A9 Ø1 8D ØD CØ EE 91 CCØ1：ØB CØ AD ØB CØ C9 ØA DØ C8 CCØ9：2C A9 Øø 8D ØB CØ AD ØA BC CC11：Cの CD F8 $07 \mathrm{~F} \quad 11$ 8D F8 ED CC19：07 A9 31 8D F9 Ø7 8D FA A1 CC21：07 8D FC 07 4C 36 CC EE 75 CC29：F8 Ø7 A9 32 8D F9 Ø7 8D 49 CC31：FA $\quad 97$ 8D FC $07 \quad 28 \quad 68$ 4C 81 CC39： 31 EA EE ØB Cø AD ØB CØ 48 CC41：C9 Ø5 DØ F1 A9 ØØ 8D ØB AD CC49：Cの A8 B1 FB Fø E7 8D Ø1 A6 CC51：D4 C8 B1 FB 8D Øø D4 18 AB CC59：A5 FB 69 Ø2 85 FB A5 FC 76 CC61：69 Øø 85 FC 4C 36 CC A9 AE CC69：日E 8D 21 DØ 8D 20 DØ A2 CF CC71：Øの BD 1Ø CE Fの 07 2の D2 $2 \varnothing$ CC79：FF E8 4C 72 CC A2 Ø6 BD B8 CC81：23 CØ 18 69 3Ø 9D Ø7 Ø4 8Ø CC89：A9 Ø1 9D Ø7 D8 BD 2A Cø 2F CC91： $18 \quad 69$ 3ø 9D 21 Ø4 A9 Ø1 DE CC99：9D 21 D8 CA 10 E1 AD 2196 CCA1：Cø 8D E7 Ø7 A9 Ø1 8D E7 Cø CCA9：DB 6Ø A9 Øø 85 FD A9 Ø4 F9 CCB1：85 FE A2 18 Aø ID AD $2 \emptyset 98$ CCB9：CØ 91 FD 8810 FB CA 1076 CCCl：Ø1 6Ø A5 FD $1869 \quad 28 \quad 85$ C4 CCC9：FD A5 FE 69 Øб 85 FE 4C A2 CCD1： $55 \quad$ CC $\quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 7 \mathrm{E} \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad$ ØD CCD9：66 FF 3C 3C $1818 \quad 18$ 3C 7F CCEI： 3 C FF 3E $66 \quad 60$ 3C $\quad 06 \quad 66$ 2E CCE9：7C FF 3E $66606 \emptyset 6066$ 9B CCF1： 3 E FF 7E $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ E CCF9：7E FF 7E $66 \quad 66$ 7C 7C $6 \mathrm{E} ~ 95$ CDØ1： $66 \mathrm{FF} 7 \mathrm{E} 66 \quad 60$ 7C 606622 CDの9：7E FF 3C 7E $66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ 7E 6 B CD11：3C ØØ 18 18 $38 \quad 38 \quad 18 \quad 18$ 7E 22 CD19：7E ØØ 3C 7E ØE 1C 38 7E 33 CD21：7E Øø 3C 7E ØE 1C ØE 7E E6 CD29：3C ØØ ØE 1E 36 7F 7F Ø6 3B CD31：Ø6 ØØ 7E 7E 6Ø 7E Ø6 7E ØF CD39：7E Øб 3C 7E 6ø 7C 66 7E C3 CD41：3C øø 7E 7E ØC 181818 BB CD49：18 日の 3C 7E 66 3C 66 7E CF CD51：3C 日も 3C 7E 66 3E 日6 7E 31 CD59：3C Øø 6Ø．6ø 6ø 6Ø 6Ø 7E E8 CD61：7E FF 7E $66 \quad 6078 \quad 60 \quad 66$ 7E CD69：7E FF $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ 3C 4D CD71：18 FF 7E 6660786066 5B CD79：7E FF 6 6 6 $60606 \emptyset 7 \mathrm{E}$ 2A CD81：7E FF Øø 6ø $6 \emptyset$ øØ $6 \emptyset 6 \emptyset 86$ CD89：øø øø 1ø 38 1ø 7C 7C 38 4E CD91：28 28 1ø $\begin{array}{llllllll} & 5 C & 50 & 38 & 14 & 78 & 15\end{array}$ CD99：1の Øø 1の C3 ØE 18 ØF D2 3D CDA1：ØC 8F ØE 18 ØB 3Ø ØC 8F 2B CDA9：ØA 8F ØB 3Ø Ø9 68 ØA 8F 2ø CDB1：ø8 61 Ø9 $68 \quad 07$ E9 0861 A2 CDB9：Ø7 ØC Ø7 E9 Ø6 47 Ø7 ØC C2 $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}C D C 1: & 65 & 98 & 06 & 47 & 05 & 47 & 65 & 98 & 23\end{array}$
 CDD1： $364 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 5 \mathrm{E} \quad 5 \mathrm{E} \quad 72 \quad 72$ 9A 86 CDD9：9A AE AE C2 C2 D6 D6 øø 8F CDE1：ØF ØC 日F ØF ØC ØF Øø øø 77 CDE9：C7 EF CC CC EF C7 øø øø 6A CDF1：CC EE 6F 6D EC CC ØØ Øø ØF CDF9：6C 6C 6C EC EF 6F Øø Øø 8ø CEØ1：67 6C 67 67 E8 E7 øø øø B7 CEの9：Cの 2Ø Cの Eの 6 CØ ØØ 93 CE CE11：97 $53 \quad 434 \mathrm{~F} 5245$ 3A 20 E8 CE19： 20 2 $20 \quad 2 \sigma \quad 2 \sigma \quad 2 \sigma \quad 2 \sigma \quad 2 \sigma \quad 2 \sigma$ B6
 CE29： $4849 \quad 2 \sigma \quad 53434 \mathrm{~F} \quad 5245$ B7 CE31：3A $8 \mathrm{D} \quad 11 \quad 11 \quad 111111111182$ CE39：11 $11111111111111 F \begin{array}{lllllll}11 & 11 & 11\end{array}$ CE41：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D DE CE49：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 4C 16 CE51：49 $54 \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 52 \quad 42 \quad 55 \quad 47 \quad 15$ CE59： 1111111111119 F 9D 9D D6 CE61：9D 9D 9D 9D 9D 9D 9D 9D FE CE69：9D 9D 9D 9D 2б 2ø 2ø 2ø AC
 CE79：2の 20 2б 20 2の 20 8D 11 E2 CE81：11 $11 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 11 & 9 B & 50 & 52 & 45 & 53 & 71\end{array}$

CE89：53 2ø 425554544 F 4 E 57 CE91： $20 \quad 54 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 53544152 \quad$ Ø1 CE99：54 20 2б 20 2б 20 20 $20 \quad 97$ C8 CEAI：53 $50 \quad 45 \quad 4544 \quad 20 \quad 289 E \quad 8 B$ CEA9：46 $31 \quad 97 \quad 29$ 3A Øø Øø øø ØE CEB1：ØØ ØE ØØ Øø ØØ ØØ 14 ØØ FA CEB9：øø øø øø F の øø C8 Øø øø 89 CEC1：8ø Øø øø øø øø øø 8F Øø BE

## Program 3：Litterbug－Sprite Data 1

See instructions in article on page 44 before typing in．
ฮ340：ø0 7E øø øø FF 00 ø0 C3 A9
 ø350：C7 øø øø C7 øø øø C3 øø 3E ø358：øø FF øø øø 7E øø øø øø 52 ø360：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 66 ø368：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 6E ø370：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 76 Ø378：øØ øø øø øø øø øø øø FF 7E ø380：øø 7E øø øø FF øø øø C3 E9 ø388：øø øø С3 øø øø С3 øø øø 16 ø390：FF øø øø FF øø øø C3 øø 1E ø398：øø C3 øø øø C3 øø øø øø AD
 ø3А8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø AE

 Ø3C0：Øø 42 Øø Øø E7 Øø Øø FF 96 Ø3C8：øø øø DB øø øø C3 øø øø 59 ø3Dø：C3 øø øø С3 øø øø c3 øø 7С ø3D8：øø C3 øø øø C3 øø øø øø ED ø3Eø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ø E 6 ø3E8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø EE 03Fの：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø F6 ø3F8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø FF FE

## Program 4：Litterbug－Sprite Data 2

See instructions in article on page 44 before typing in．

09C0：Ø3 øø øø ØF Cø øø 日F Cの 2A 99C8：øø Ø2 øø øø 日A 8 8 øø 2A D7 Ø9DØ：AØ Øø 2A Aø øø 2B Dø øø Dø 99D8：ØA 54 øø ø8 54 øø ø8 8ø B8
 Ø9E8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø FA ø9Fø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øろ の9F8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øв ØАøø：ø3 øø øø ØF Cø øø ØF Cø 6B ØАØ8：øø Ø2 Øø Øø ØА 8Ø øø 2A 19 АА1Ø：AØ Øø 2A AØ øø 1F AØ øø 81

 ØА28：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 3C

 øА4Ø：ø3 øø øø ØF Cø øø øF Cø AB ØA48：øø Ø2 øø øø ØA 8ø øø 2A 59 ØA50：AØ Øø AA AØ Øø AF Dø øø 74 ØA58：øA 54 øø ø8 54 Øø øC 8ø 42 ØА60：øø øø Сø øø øø øø øø øø 8С ØА68：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 7C ØА7ø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 84 ØА78：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 8С习А8ø：ø3 øø øø øF Cø øø øF Cø EB
 ØА90：AØ øø 2A 9ø øø øА 54 øø 14 ØА98：ØА 54 Øø ø8 $8 \varnothing$ øø ø8 Сø 1С
 ดАA8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø BC ดАВ ：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 44
 ØACØ：Ø3 øø øø øF Cø øø øF Cø 2C ØAC8：øØ Ø2 Øø øØ ØA 8 8 ØØ 2A D9 ØADØ：AØ øø 2A A8 øø 1F E8 øø 53 ØAD8：5A 8ø øø 58 8ø øø ø8 сø 94 ØAEØ：Øø ØC Øø Øø Øø øø øø øø F7 ØAE8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø FC
 ØAF8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ØD

 ØB1Ø：AØ ØØ 1A Aø Øø 5 F Cø øø C2 ØB18：5A 8ø øø ø8 8ø øø øС $8 \varnothing 98$ ØВ2ø：øø øø Cø øø øø øø øø øø 4E ØВ28：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ø 3 E ØВ3Ø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 46 ØВ38：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 4E ØB40：Ø3 øø øの ØF Cø øø ØF Cø AD ØB48：øØ Ø2 øø øø 8A 8 8 Ø AA DF ØB50：80 øø 2A 8 Ø øø 1F Cø øø F1 ØВ58：56 8ø øø $548 \varnothing$ øの ø8 8093 ØB6Ø：Øø 3B 8ø øø øø øø øø øø 55 øв68：øø øの øø øø øø øø øø øø 7E
 øВ78：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 8Е øВ8ø：Ø3 øø øø 日F Cø øø ØF Cø ED

 ØB98：56 8Ø øø Ø8 8Ø Øø Ø2 80 Ø3 ØВАØ：Øø ØF $8 \varnothing$ Øø øø øø øø øø 8A ØВА8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø BE ØBBø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø C6 øвB8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø CE
 ØВС8：Øø $2 \varnothing$ øø øø А8 $8 \varnothing$ øø AA D8 ØBDØ：8ŋ øø AA øø øø FD øø øø 74 ØBD8：A5 40 Øø 8540 øø 88 øø 3D ØBEØ：Øø BB øø øø øø øø øø øの E5 ØBE8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ø FE


 ØСø8：øø 2ø øø øø А8 øø øø АА 18 ØC10：8ø øø A9 80 øø F5 4の øø FD øC18：A5 40 øø 88 øの øø Аの øø DC øС2ぁ：øø BC øø øø øø øø øø øø 67 ØC28：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 40 øс3ヵ：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 48 øс38：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 50 øC4ø：øø øø øø ø2 øの øの 2220 DC
 ØC50：EØ øø 8D C8 øø 2F Eの øø 95 øC58：8B 88 øø ø8 $8 \varnothing$ øø $22 \quad 2 \varnothing 41$
 øC68：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 8ø
 øс78：øø øø øø ø ø ø ø øø øø 9ø øс8ø：øø øø øø ø2 øø øø ø8 8ø 49 ØС88：Øø 88 88 øø 2B Aø øø ØF BE øC9の：Cの øø AD E8 øø ØF Cø øø ØB øС98：2B АØ øø 8888 øø ø8 $8 \varnothing$ CB øCAØ：øø ø2 øø øø øø øø øø øø 39 øСА8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø Сø
 øСB8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø Dø
 øCc8：øの ØF Cø øø ø2 øø øø 2A F6 øCDØ：Aø øø 2A Aø øø 2B Dø øø D6 øCD8：ӨA 54 øø ø8 54 øø ø8 $8 \varnothing \mathrm{BE}$
 øCE8：øの øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ø1
 øCF8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 11 øDøø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øろ øø $2 \emptyset$ ØDø8：øø ØF Cø øø ØF Cø øø Ø2 7B ØD1ø：Øø øø 2A Aø øø 2 B Dø øø $\mathrm{C7}$ ØD18：ØA 54 Øø ø8 54 øø ø8 80 FF øD2ø：øø øC Cの øø øø øø øø øø 55 øD28：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 42 øD3ø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 4A øD38：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 52 øD4Ø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 5A øD48：øø øø øø øø øз øø øø ø下 89 ØD5ø：Cø øø øF Cø øø ø2 øø øø Cø ØD58：2A AØ øø 2B Dø øø ØA 5451 ØD6ø：øø øС Сø øø øø øø øø øø 95 ØD68：øø øø øの øø øø øø øø øø 82
 ØD78：øø øб øø øø øб øø øø øб 92 øD8ø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 9A øD88：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ø3 A5 øD9ø：øø øø ØF Cø øø øF Cø øø 56

ØD98：2A AØ Øø 2B DØ Øø 0A 5491
 ØDA8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø C2 ØDBも：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø CA øDB8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø D2 ØDCも：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø DA øDC8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø E2 ØDDø：øø øø øø øø øø øろ øø øø F6 ØDD8：øF Cø øØ 2B DØ øø 0A 54 4C ØDEØ：øの øC Cø øø øø øø øø øø 16 ØDE8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øろ ØDF0：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ØВ ØDF8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 13
 øЕø8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 24
 ØЕ18：Ø3 øø øø øF Cの øø ØA 5415


 øЕ38：ø0 øø øø øø øの øø øø øø 54

 ØЕ5ø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 6C ØЕ58：øø øø øø øø øø øø ø С С 3 B
 ØE68：øø øø øø øø øの øø øø øø 84
 øЕ78：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 94

 ØE90：B8 Øø 3D $4 \varnothing$ ØØ 76 Cø Øø 10 ØE98：39 Cø øø 1B Cø Øø ØС øø 51
 ØЕА8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø C4 ØEBØ：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø CC øEB8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø D4 ØECの：øø 7F øø øø FF øø øø Cø 7D øEC8：øø øø Cø øø øø FC øの øø Fの
 ØED8：øø FF øø øø 7F øø øø øø Fの

 ØEFØ：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øD ØEF8：øø øø øø øø øø øø ø FF 15 ØFøø：øø 7E øの øб FF øø øø C3 81 øFø8：øø øø c3 øø øø c3 øø øø AD ØF1』：C3 øø øø C3 øø øø C3 øø D3 ØF18：øの FF Øø øø 7E øø øø øø 2A
 ØF28：øの øの øの øø øø øø øø øø 46
 ØF38：Øø øø øø øø øø øø øø FF 56 ØF4ø：øø С3 øø øø С3 øø øø С3 31 øF48：øø øの c3 øø øø c3 øの øø ED ØF50：C3 øø øø 66 øø øø 66 øø 83 ØF58：øの 3C øの øø 18 øø øø øø 46 ØF60：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 7E のF68：øの øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 86

 ØF8ஏ：øø 7E øø øø FF øø øø C3 ø2
 ØF9の：FE øø Øø FC øø øø CE øø 9B ø98：ø日 С7 øø øの С3 øø øø øø C6 ØFAØ：Øø øø øб øø øø øø øø øø BE

 øFB8：øの øø øø øの øø øø øø FF D6

## The Gumball Rally

## Article on page 48.

KC 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
GH $2 \emptyset$ SCALEØ：TROFF：PUDEF＂,. ＂$^{\prime \prime}$ CX $3 \varnothing$ WINDOWø，$\varnothing, 39,24,1:$ COLORø ，1：COLOR4，3：POKE247， 255 ： POKE248，255
DQ 40 PRINTCHR（7）CHRS（14）＂E8 \｛CLR\}\{3 SPACES $\}$ COPYRIGHT

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SM 50 PRINTTAB（10）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED": $\overline{\text { PRINT＂}}$ \｛DOWN\} JŪST A MOMENT..."
HB 60 SLEEP $5:$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\} ":$ FAS T：GRAPHIC1，1：GRAPHICCLR GF $7 \varnothing$ DATAøø，$\varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing ~$
SJ 8ø DATAøø，øø，øø，øø，54，øø，ø1 ，øø，øø，54，øø，øø，FC，øø，øø ，FC
EF 90 DATAø日，Ø3，FF，Ø0，Ø3，FF，Ø0 ，ØЗ，FF，Øб，Ø3，FF，Ø0，Ø3，CF ，øø
 ø，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，17，ø ， 14，øø
JR $11 \varnothing$ DATAB9，øø，Ø6，EE，40，07，B $\mathrm{B}, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 6, \mathrm{EE}, 40,07, \mathrm{BB}, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，ED
QE $12 \varnothing$ DATA $39, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 6, E E, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, B$ B， $4 \varnothing, \varnothing 6, E E, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, B B, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，ED
AE $13 \emptyset$ DATA $09, \varnothing 0,06, E E, 40,07, B$ B，4ø，ø6，EE，4ø， $07, B B, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，ED
EA 140 DATAø1，øø， $06, E E, 40,07, B$ B，4ø，ø6，EE，4б，07，BB，4ø， ©1，ED
GB 150 DATAØ1，Ø0， $04, E E, 40,07, B$ $\mathrm{B}, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 6, \mathrm{EE}, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, \mathrm{BB}, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，ED
RR 160 DATAø1，øб， $04,2 \mathrm{E}, 40,07, B$ B，4ø，ø6，EE，4ø，$\varnothing 7, B B, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，ED
HS $17 \varnothing$ DATAø1，Øø，Ø4，øE， $4 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, B$ B，4ø，ø6，EE，4ø， $07, B B, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，ED
CM $18 \emptyset$ DATAø1，Øø，Ø4，Ø2，40，Ø7，B B，4ø，ø6，EE，4ø，ø7，BB，4ø， 01，ED
MF $19 \varnothing$ DATAø1，$\varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, B$ $\mathrm{B}, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 6, \mathrm{EE}, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, \mathrm{BB}, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，ED
KA 2 øø DATAø1，øø， $04, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, B$ B， $4 \varnothing, \varnothing 6, \mathrm{EE}, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, \mathrm{BB}, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，ED
BJ $21 \varnothing$ DATA $01, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4,3$ B， $4 \varnothing, \varnothing 6, \mathrm{EE}, 4 \varnothing, 07, \mathrm{BB}, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，ED
HE $22 \varnothing$ DATAø1，Øø，ø4，øø，40， $04, \varnothing ~$ B， $4 \varnothing, \varnothing 6, E E, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, B B, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，ED
MQ $23 \varnothing$ DATAø1，øø，ø4，øø，40，ø4，ø $3,4 \varnothing, \varnothing 6, E E, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, B B, 4 \varnothing$ ， ø1，ED
HP $24 \varnothing$ DATAø1，øø， $4, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing ~$ $\varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \boxed{ } 6, \mathrm{EE}, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, \mathrm{BB}, 4 \varnothing$ ， ©1，ED
RE $25 \varnothing$ DATAø1，$\varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing$ $\varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \mathrm{EE}, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, \mathrm{BB}, 4 \varnothing$ ， ø1，ED
BX $26 \varnothing$ DATAø1，$\varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing$ Ø，4ø，ø4，2E，4ø，$\varnothing 7, B B, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，ED
HP $27 \varnothing$ DATAø1，ø0，ø4，ø日，40，ø4，ø $\varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \mathrm{E}, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 7, \mathrm{BB}, 4 \varnothing$ ， 01，ED
MR $28 \varnothing$ DATAø1，$\varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing$ Ø，4ø，ø4，ø2，4ø，ø7，BB，4ø， 01 ，ED
GS $29 \varnothing$ DATAø1，Øø，Ø4，øø，40，Ø4，ø
 01，ED
PB $30 \emptyset$ DATAø1，øø， $04, \varnothing 0,40, \varnothing 4, \varnothing$ ø，4ø，ø4，øø，4ø，$\varnothing 4, ~ B B, ~ 4 \varnothing, ~$ Ø1，ED
EK 310 DATAø1， $0, \varnothing 4, \varnothing 0,4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing$ $\varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4,3 \mathrm{~B}, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，ED
QB $32 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing 1, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing$ Ø，4ø，Ø4，øø，4ø，ø4，øВ，4ø， ø1，ED

JP 330 DATAø1，øø，ø4，øø，4ø， $4, ~ \varnothing ~$ Ø，4Ø，Ø4，Øø，40，Ø4，Ø3，40， Ø1，ED
DD 34ø DATAØ1，øø，Ø4，Øø，4ø，Ø4，Ø $\varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing$ ， ©1，ED
CF $35 \varnothing$ DATAØ1，øø，Ø4，Øø， $4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing$
 O1，2D
BX $36 \emptyset$ DATAø1，øø，ø4，øø，4ø，Ø4，ø Ø，4ø，Ø4，Øø，4Ø，Ø4，ØØ，4Ø， Ø1，ØD
DS $37 \emptyset$ DATAØ1，øø，Ø4，Øø， $4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing$ $\emptyset, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing 4, \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing$ ， Ø1，Ø1
RP 38Ø DATAØØ，Øø，Øø，Øø，ØØ，Øø，Ø $\varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing$, øб，øø
EQ 39 DATAøØ，Øø，Øø，Øø，ØØ，Øø， 8 2，Øø，ØØ，44，Øø，ØØ，28，Øø ， øø，1ø
DF 4øø DATAøø，øø，28，øø，øø，44， Ø，Øø，82，øø，øø，Øø，Øø，øø ， øø，øø
PH $41 \varnothing$ DATAøø，Øø，Øø，Øø，Øø，Øø，Ø Ø，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø，øø ， Øø， 17
GS $42 \emptyset$ DATAøø， $14, \varnothing \emptyset$
AM $43 \emptyset$ REM BUILD SPRITES
GR 440 FORX＝1TOI $:$ READA $: S \$=S \$$ ＋CHR\＄（DEC（AS））：NEXT
SD 450 FORX＝1TO41：READAS：ES＝ES ＋CHR\＄（DEC（A\＄））：NEXT：COL OR4， 4
XD 46 ø DIMGB $\$(26), \operatorname{GC}(6), C C(6)$ ， $\mathrm{T}(2), \mathrm{S}(2), \mathrm{C}(2), \mathrm{J}(2), \mathrm{CS}($ 2）， $\mathrm{CG}(2), \mathrm{CV}(4), Q(4,2), S$ $\mathrm{P}(8,2), \mathrm{Ml}(2), \mathrm{M} 2(2), \mathrm{TG}(2$ ）

RQ $47 \varnothing$ FORX＝1TO6：GC $(X)=26: C C(X$ $)=\emptyset: N E X T: F O R X=1 \mathrm{TO} 2: T(X)$ $=2 . \varnothing 5: S(X)=\varnothing: C(X)=\varnothing:$ NEX T
AJ 48 Ø $\mathrm{FORX1}=1 \mathrm{TO} 4: \mathrm{FORX} 2=1 \mathrm{TO} 2: 0$ $(X 1, X 2)=5: \operatorname{NEXTX} 2, X 1$
CG 49 Ø $\mathrm{Ml}(1)=1$ øøøø：M1 $(2)=2$ øøøø ：M2（1）＝2 Øøø：M2（2）＝12бøØ
FB 5 Øø $M C=1 \emptyset: C S(1)=1: C S(2)=1: C$ $G(1)=3: C G(2)=4: C V(1)=25$ $: \operatorname{CV}(2)=10: \operatorname{CV}(3)=5: C V(4)$ $=1:$ PLOT＝DEC（＂CC6C＂）：CM＝ －1：F9＝6＊MC：NC＝－1
RF 510 J $7 \$="$＂：FORX＝1TO23： 7 7 $=\mathrm{J}$ 7\＄＋＂＂：NEXT
KB 52 RH\＄＝＂C G\＃F G C G\＃F G\＄C G G G G R R RSC G\＃F G\＄ C G\＃F G C G G G G R R R C G\＃F G C G\＃F C\＄C G G \｛SPACE\}G G R R R\$C G\#F \｛SPACE\}G\$C G\#F G\#B G E \｛SPACE\}G C R R R"
CJ 530 LH\＄$=$＂C G E C G E G D GFGD GFGDGFG \｛SPACE\}D G F G C G E G \｛SPACE\}C G E G": LH\$=LH\$ ＋LEFTS（LH\＄，58）＋＂F E D＂
QG $54 \varnothing$ ENVELOPE $3, \varnothing, 5, \varnothing, \varnothing, 3:$ TEM PO16：PLAY＂V204IT7RV3O3I T5RV106IT3R＂
AD 55 б $\mathrm{FORQ1}=26 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{S}^{2} \mathrm{SEP}-1: W \$=" "$ ： $\mathrm{FORQ} 2=1 \mathrm{TO} 16$
SH 560 READAS：W\＄＝W\＄＋CHRS（DEC（A \＄））：NEXT：GBS（Q1）＝S\＄＋W\＄＋ ES：NEXT：COLOR4， 7
SK $57 \emptyset$ FORX＝1TO6：SPRSAVGB\＄（26） ，X：SPRITEX， $1,8, \varnothing, 1,1,1$ ： MOVSPRX，4ø＊X＋24；9ø：NEXT ：SPRCOLOR2， 3
CE $58 \emptyset \mathrm{M}$＝＂＂：FORX＝1TO67：READAS $: M \$=M S+C H R \$(D E C(A S)): N E$ XT：SPRSAVMS，7：SPRSAVMS， 8

FS 59ø PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ 86
\｛10 DOWN \} \{6 RIGHT\} RA 习*

\｛2 SPACES \} EA


\｛2 SPACES \} 8 A
T＂$\{6$ RIGHT $\}=$
\｛2 SPACES $\}-$－T2 SPACES $\}$
－－$\{2$ SPACEST - －
T2－SPACES $\}--$ T2 ${ }^{-}$SPACES $\}$
－－＂：PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（ }} \overline{6}$ RIGHT $\}$ EZ
$\bar{\star} E \bar{X} \exists\{2$ SPACES $\} \mathbb{R Z} \sharp E X X$


\｛ 2 SPACES $\}$ EZ $\overline{\text { E }} \mathrm{EX}$

BA 6øØ DATA61， $121,1 \emptyset \overline{1}, 121,141$ ， 121，181，121，221，121，261 ，121，13，145，369，145
PF 610 FORXI＝1TO8：FORX2＝1TO2：R EADSP（X1，X2）：NEXTX2，X1
PE 620 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}\{13$ DOWN $\}$

\｛SPACE \}-\{DOWN\} \{3 LEFT\}
EZ习＊EX习\｛2 UP\}";TAB(37);
＂EA －\｛3 LEFT \} \{DOWN \} EZ ＂：COLOR4， 12
QJ 63 Ø PRINT＂\｛HOME\} \{DOWN\} \{YEL\} GUM：\｛3 SPACES\} 26
T3 SPACES $\} 26\{3$ SPACES $\} 2$ 6 \｛3 SPACES $\} 26\{3$ SPACES $\}$ $26\{3$ SPACES $\} 6^{\prime \prime}$
GC 640 PRINT＂\｛HOME $\}\{3$ DOWN \}
\｛YEL\}COINS: $\{2$ SPACES $\} \varnothing$
$\{4$ SPĀCES $\} \varnothing\{4$ SPACES $\} \varnothing$
$\{4$ SPACES $\} \varnothing\{4$ SPACES $\} \varnothing$
\｛4 SPACES $\}{ }^{\prime \prime}$
CB 650 SYSPLOT，18，5：PRINT＂
\｛BLK\}PLAYER $1^{\prime \prime}: S Y S P L O T$ ， ，18，27：PRINT＂ E 8 习习LAYER \｛SPACE\}2"
DC 660 AS＝＂＠Q： $5\{5$ SPACES $\}$ D： 5
\｛5 SPACES\}N: 5
\｛5 SPACES $\overline{\mathrm{P}}: 5$
\｛5 SPACES\}§: 2.05
\｛2 SPACES \}G: Ø
\｛4 SPACES $\}^{" 1}$
MP 670 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛BLK \}
\｛18 DOWN\}";:FORX=ØTO5:P RINT：PRINT＂$\{5$ SPACES\}"; $\operatorname{MIDS}\left(A S, X^{*} 9+1,9\right) ;: \operatorname{NEXT}$
RK $68 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\} 8$ §
\｛18 DOWN\}"; :FORX=øTO5: P RINT：PRINT＂ 27 RIGHT $\}$＂； MIDS（AS，X＊9＋1，9）；：NEXT
DK 690 COLOR4，15：COLORØ， 7
HA $7 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛4 DOWN \} " $: \mathrm{F}$ ORX＝1TO5：PRINT＂
\｛5 SPACES \} \{RVS\} \{BLK\}
\｛31 SPACES\}": NEXT
CK 710 SYSPLOT， $15,9:$ PRINT＂ 838 PRESS＇FIRE＇TO BEGIN！＇ ：COLOR4，3：SLOW
SM $720 \mathrm{SD}=\mathrm{SD}+1: \mathrm{IFSD}=256$ THENSD $=$ $\emptyset$
CK $730 \operatorname{IFJOY}(1)>1270 R J O Y(2)>12$ 7THEN77の
SR $740 \mathrm{NC}=\mathrm{NC}+2:$ IFNC $>127 \mathrm{THENNC}=$ 1
CK 750 PLAY＂V2O5＂＋MID\＄（RHS，NC， 2）：PLAY＂V3O2＂＋MID\＄（LH\＄， NC， 2 ）：SOUND1，3øøøø，1，，． .3
QD 760 POKE 53269,63 ANDSD：GOTO 7 $2 \varnothing$
GH 770 FORK＝1TO6：SPRITEK， $1,8, \varnothing$ ，1，1，1：NEXT
GS 780 SPRITE7， $1,1,0,1,1,0:$ MOV $\operatorname{SPR} 7, \operatorname{SP}(3,1), \operatorname{SP}(3,2): S P$ RITE8， $1,16, \varnothing, 1,1,0:$ MOVS PR8， $\operatorname{SP}(4,1), \operatorname{SP}(4,2)$

GE 790 COLOR1，11：CHAR1，9，15，J7 \＄
SD 8øØ SYSPLOT，，14，3：PRINT＂ \｛YEL\}SELL": SYSPLOT, ,14, 31：PRINT＂CHANGE＂
MK $81 \emptyset$ SYSPLOT，$\overline{1} 5,3:$ PRINT＂GUM BALLS＂：SYSPLOT，，15，3̄̄：P RINT＂MACHINE＂
GF 820 CHAR1，15，15，＂＞＞＞GO！＜＜ ＜＂：FORQ＝1TO50日：NEXT：CHA R1，15，15，＂$\{11$ SPACES $\} "$
EB 830 SOUND3，3øøøø，32767，1，2ø øøø，1øøø，2，ø25：SOUND2，3 33øø，32767，1，233øø，1øøø ，2， 025
MQ 840 FORP $=1 \mathrm{TO} 2$
PM $85 \emptyset \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{JOY}(\mathrm{P}):$ IFJ $=$ ØTHEN89
DJ $86 \emptyset$ IFJ $>127$ THEN 1 Ø8
PF 870 IFJ $=10 R J=5$ THEN $9 \varnothing 0$
AQ 88Ø IFJ $=30$ RJ $=7$ THEN 950
CE 89Ø NEXTP：GOTO84の
DQ 9 øø IFP＝2THENB＝27：PRINT＂ E 8 习 ＂；：ELSEB＝5：PRINT＂$\{$ BLK \}" ；

SH $91 \emptyset \mathrm{C} 4=\mathrm{CS}(\mathrm{P}): I F J=1$ THENCS $(\mathrm{P})$ $=C S(P)-1: \operatorname{IFCS}(\mathrm{P})<1$ THENC $S(P)=4$ ：GOTO 93 $\varnothing$
ER 92ø IFJ $=5$ THENCS $(P)=C S(P)+1$ ： IFCS $(\mathrm{P})>4$ THENCS $(\mathrm{P})=1$
GX 930 SYSPLOT，，C4＋18，B：PRINT＂ ＂；：SYSPLOT，，CS（P）＋18，B ：PRINT＂＠＂；：SOUND1，2øøø＊ P， 1
KM $94 \emptyset$ NEXTP：GOTO84 0
FP 950 IFP＝1THENOP＝2：ELSEOP＝1
AR 960 IFJ $=3$ THEN 1 Ø3Ø
XF $970 \operatorname{IFCG}(\mathrm{P})=1$ ANDCG $(\mathrm{OP})=7 \mathrm{THE}$ N1あ2の
JR $980 \mathrm{NM}=\mathrm{CG}(\mathrm{P})-1: \operatorname{IFCG}(\mathrm{P})=8 \mathrm{THE}$ NNM $=6$
CK $990 \operatorname{IFCG}(\mathrm{P})=10 \mathrm{RCG}(\mathrm{P})=7$ THENN $\mathrm{M}=7$
KH 1øøб IFCG（OP）$=$ NMTHENCG $(P)=N$ M：GOTO98Ø
RR $1 \varnothing 10 \mathrm{CG}(\mathrm{P})=\mathrm{NM}:$ MOVSPR6 $+\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{SP}($ NM，1），SP（NM，2）
DP 1ø2ø SOUND1，1E4＊P，1，，， 2,10 24 ：NEXTP：GOTO84
EQ 1ø30 $\operatorname{IFCG}(P)=6$ ANDCG $(O P)=8 \mathrm{TH}$ EN102Ø
GX $1040 \mathrm{NM}=\mathrm{CG}(\mathrm{P})+1: \operatorname{IFCG}(\mathrm{P})=7 \mathrm{TH}$ ENNM＝1
GK $1050 \operatorname{IFCG}(\mathrm{P})=60 \mathrm{RCG}(\mathrm{P})=8$ THEN $\mathrm{NM}=8$
RQ $1 \varnothing 60 \operatorname{IFCG}(O P)=N M T H E N C G(p)=N$ M：GOTOlø4Ø
XA 1ø7ø GOTO1ø1ø
GG 1ø8Ø IFCG（P）＜7THEN111Ø
SC $109 \varnothing \operatorname{IFCG}(\mathrm{P})=7$ THEN $119 \varnothing$
EQ 11 Øø $\operatorname{IFCG}(\mathrm{P})=8$ THEN $127 \varnothing$
HR $111 \varnothing$ IFQ（CS（ P$), \mathrm{P})=\varnothing \mathrm{ORCC}(\mathrm{CG}($ P））$>=$ MCTHENNEXTP：GOTO8 $4 \varnothing$
GJ $112 \sigma \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{CG}(\mathrm{P}): \mathrm{Zl}=\mathrm{CS}(\mathrm{P}): \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{Zl}$ ， $\mathrm{P})=\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{P})-1: \mathrm{T}(\mathrm{P})=\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{P})$ $-C V(Z 1) / 1 \varnothing \sigma: \operatorname{IFGC}(z)<=C$ V（Z1）THEN114の
FF $1130 \mathrm{GC}(\mathrm{Z})=\mathrm{GC}(\mathrm{Z})-\mathrm{CV}(\mathrm{Zl}): \mathrm{S}(\mathrm{P}$ $)=S(P)+C V(Z 1): T G(P)=T G$ $(\mathrm{P})+\mathrm{CV}(\mathrm{Zl}):$ GOTO115Ø
QQ $1140 \quad \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{P})=\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{p})+\mathrm{GC}(\mathrm{Z}): \mathrm{TG}(\mathrm{P})=$ TG $(P)+G C(Z): G C(Z)=26$
RE $1150 \mathrm{CC}(\mathrm{Z})=\mathrm{CC}(\mathrm{Z})+1:$ SPRSAVGB $\$(\mathrm{GC}(\mathrm{z})), \mathrm{Z}: I \mathrm{FP}=1$ THENPR INT＂$\{$ BLK $\}$＂；：X＝8：ELSE：$P$ RINT＂ K 8 习习＂；：X＝3
XB 1160 SYSPLOT， $18+Z 1, X:$ PRINT USING＂\＃\＃＂；$Q(Z 1, P): S Y S P$ LOT，，23，X：PRINTUSING＂\＃ \＃．\＃\＃\｛DOWN\}\{5 LEFT\} \#\#\#" ；$T(P), S(P): S Y S P L O T, 1$ ， 5＊Z＋2：PRINTUSING＂\｛YEL\}
\＃\＃\｛2 DOWN\}\{2 LEFT\}\#\#"; GC（z），CC（ Z ）
PJ $117 \varnothing$ SOUND $1, \mathrm{Ml}(\mathrm{P}), 3,2, \mathrm{M} 2(\mathrm{P})$ ，3øøø，2，1ø24：IFCC（1）＋C $C(2)+C C(3)+C C(4)+C C(5)$ $+\mathrm{CC}(6)=$ F9THEN $134 \varnothing$
MQ 1180 NEXTP：GOTO84Ø
AC 1190 IFS $(\mathrm{P})=\varnothing$ THENNEXTP：GOTO 84ø
CK 12øø PRINTCHRS（7）；
PK 1210 Ql＝ø： $\mathrm{Dl}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Nl}=\emptyset: \mathrm{Pl}=\varnothing: \mathrm{K} 9$ $=S(P)$
PX 1220 Ql＝INT（K9／25）：K9＝K9－Q1 ＊25：D1＝INT（K9／1б）：K9＝K
9－D1＊10：N1＝INT（K9／5）：P $1=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{K} 9-\mathrm{N} 1 * 5)$
$\mathrm{FX} 1230 \mathrm{Q}(1, \mathrm{P})=\mathrm{Q}(1, \mathrm{P})+\mathrm{Q} 1: \mathrm{Q}(2, \mathrm{P}$ $)=Q(2, P)+D 1: Q(3, P)=Q(3$ $, \mathrm{P})+\mathrm{Nl}: \mathrm{Q}(4, \mathrm{P})=\mathrm{Q}(4, \mathrm{P})+\mathrm{P}$ 1：S（P）＝ø
FF 1240 IFP＝1THENPRINT＂$\left.{ }^{[B L K}\right\} "$ ； ：X＝8：ELSE：PRINT＂ 88 §＂；： $X=3 \varnothing$
QX $1250 \mathrm{~T}(\mathrm{P})=\varnothing: F O R J=1 \mathrm{TO} 4: T(\mathrm{P})=$ $T(P)+Q(J, P) * C V(J): S Y S P$ LOT，， $18+\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{X}$ ：PRINTUSING ＂\＃\＃＂； $\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{P}):$ ：NEXT：T（P）$=$ $T(P) / 1 \varnothing \varnothing$
PA 1260 SYSPLOT， $23, \mathrm{X}:$ PRINTUSI NG＂\＃\＃．\＃\＃＂；T（P）：SYSPLOT ，，24，X：PRINTUSING＂$\ddagger \# \# "$ ；S（P）：NEXTP：GOTO84ø
QX 1276 IFQ $(\mathrm{CS}(\mathrm{P}), \mathrm{P})=\varnothing$ THENNEXT P：GOT084б
PA 1280 PRINTCHR（7）；
 32ஏ， 1240
GR $13 \varnothing 0 \quad \mathrm{Q}(1, \mathrm{P})=\mathrm{Q}(1, \mathrm{P})-1: \mathrm{Q}(2, \mathrm{P})$ $=Q(2, P)+2: Q(3, P)=Q(3, P$ ）＋1：GOTO124ø
BH $1310 Q(2, P)=Q(2, P)-1: Q(3, P)$ $=\mathrm{Q}(3, \mathrm{P})+2$ ：GOTO124Ø
GP $132 \varnothing Q(3, P)=Q(3, P)-1: Q(4, P)$ $=\mathrm{Q}(4, \mathrm{P})+5$ ：GOTO124 0
GJ 1330 REM END OF GAME
DF 1340 FORX $=1$ TO2
EJ $1350 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{X})$ ：FORJ $=1 \mathrm{TO} 4: \mathrm{C}($ $X)=C(X)+Q(J, X) * C V(J): N$ EXT：C $(X)=C(X)+T G(X): N E$ XT
CC 1360 SYSPLOT，，14，15：PRINT＂
\｛YEL \}GAME OVER"
HB $137 \emptyset$ SYSPLOT， 17,4 ：PRINT＂SC ORE：＂；：PRINTUSING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃ ＂；C（1）
CJ $138 \emptyset$ SYSPLOT，，17，26：PRINT＂S CORE：＂；：PRINTUSING＂\＃\＃\＃ \＃＂：C（2）
DK 1390 SOUND $3,1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing,,, 2,2$ ø48：SOUND2，1øøøø，,$\varnothing$, ， ，2， $2 ø 48$
FE $14 \emptyset \emptyset \quad J 7=\varnothing$
SQ 1410 J7＝J7＋1
JM 1420 SYSPLOT，，14，15：PRINT＂ ［YEL］GAME OVER＂：FORI＝1 TO50：$\overline{\text { NEXT }}$
SA 1430 SYSPLOT， $16,28:$ PRINT＂ \｛YEL\}\{11 SPACES\}";:FOR I＝1TO50：NEXT
PK 1440 SYSPLOT， 16,10 ：INPUT＂ \｛WHT\} PLAY AGAIN ( $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ） \｛SPACE］＂；R\＄：IFR\＄＝＂Y＂TH ENCLR：FORX＝1TO8：SPRITE X，$\varnothing$ ：NEXT：RUN
JD 1450 IFR $\$=$＂N＂THENPRINT＂ \｛CLR\}66习"; CHR\$(142);:C OLOR 0,12 ：COLOR4，14：POK E247，Ø：POKE248，ø：POKE5 3269， $0:$ END
FX 1460 GOTO143ø

## Sprite Monitor

See instructions in article on page 73 before typing in．

## Program 1：Sprite Monitor－ \＄5000

50ø0：20 $64 \quad 50$ A9 ØC 8D 20 DØ 16 50ø8：A9 ØB 8D 21 DØ A9 $93 \quad 2078$ 501Ø：D2 FF A9 3185 FC 8523 B $\quad 8$ 5018：A9 C $\quad 85$ FB $85 \quad 22$ A9 $30 \quad 66$ 5020：85 3A A9 Ø1 20 AA 50 A9 4D 5028：17 8D 18 DØ A9 FF 8D 1545 5030：D6 A2 C7 20 B5 50 A9 001 F 5038：85 39 8D 10 DØ 8D 1C DØ 62 5040：A5 Ø1 29 FE 85 Ø1 20 4C C5 5048：50 4C CC 50 A9 $\quad$ Ø4 $85 \quad$ Ø9 34 5050：А9 Ø1 85 Ø7 А9 Øø 85 Ø8 87 5058：A9 $11185 \quad 12$ A9 $0485 \quad 13 \quad 5 \mathrm{~F}$ 5060：20 B2 5260 A9 55 Aด øø F1 5068：99 øø Dø 1869 3ø C8 C8 D7 5070：Cの Ø8 Dø F4 A9 55 AØ øø Cø 5ø78：99 Ø1 Dø C8 C8 CØ Ø8 Dø F6 508ø：F7 A9 55 Aø øø 99 Ø8 Dø 83 5088： $18 \quad 69 \quad 30$ C8 C8 CØ Ø8 Dø 4C 5090：F4 A9 7F Aø øø 9909 DØ 59 5098：C8 C8 Cø 08 DØ F7 60 A2 32 50AØ：Ø4 AØ B8 88 Dø FD CA D 8 EF 5ØA8：F8 6Ø АØ ØØ 9927 DØ C8 C5
 50B8： 99 F7 Ø7 CA 8A 88 DØ F8 C2 5øCØ：60 18 C9 ØА Bø Ø3 69 ЗØ Ø6 5øC8： $60 \quad 6936$ 6ø AØ Ø4 A6 2245 50D0：8A 29 ØF 2 Ø C1 5 5月 9114 6B 50D8： 88 8A $4 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 20 \mathrm{Cl}$ CB
 50E8：A5 CB C9 15 Fø 77 A2 5A DE 5øF0： 20 A1 50 A5 CB C9 23 D Ø ØB 50F8：Ø3 EE 27 DØ C9 38 Dø Ø3 9C 51øø：EE 28 DØ C9 3B Dø Ø3 EE EC 51ø8：29 Dø C9 Ø8 Dø Ø3 EE 2A C7 511ø：DØ C9 ØB DØ Ø3 EE 2B DØ F6 5118：C9 10 D Ø Ø3 EE 2C DØ C9 81 5120：13 DØ Ø3 EE 2D DØ C9 1828 5128：D Ø Ø3 EE 2E Dø C9 14 DØ 5B 5130：03 EE 21 DØ C9 1C DØ Ø3 A4 5138：EE 2Ø DØ C9 31 FØ $2 \varnothing$ C9 68 5140：ØD FØ 19 C9 24 Fの 1B C9 4A 5148：2B FØ ØE C9 28 F Ø Ø7 C9 F7 5150：3C Dø 95 4C 65 51 4C 98 5E 5158：52 4 C A5 52 4C 9 CB 514 C D 5160：70 52 4C 87 52 AØ ØØ 38 1F 5168：A5 FB E9 CØ 85 FB A5 FC 8A 5170：E9 Ø1 85 FC A5 FB $85 \quad 22 \quad 13$ 5178：A5 FC 8523 B1 FB 9139 E9 5180：C8 DØ F9 A5 3A C9 32 FØ A3 5188：ø7 E6 FC E6 3A 4C 7C 51 C3 5190：A9 $30 \quad 85$ 3A A9 ØØ 8539 F9 5198：4C CC 5Ø AØ Øø B9 4A $53 \quad 77$ 51AØ：FØ ØC 99 Ø3 07 A9 Ø1 99 9C 51A8：03 DB C8 4C 9D 51 A5 CB EA 51BØ：C9 ØA FØ 15 C9 16 FØ 35 E7 51B8：C9 15 FØ 1E C9 ØE FØ Ø3 FØ 51C0：4C AE 51 20 3 F 53 4C E8 2A 51C8：50 20 3F 53 18 A5 23 69 BF 51D0：02 $85 \quad 11$ A5 $22 \quad 85$ 10 4 4C E5 51D8：FB $51 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} 5318$ A5 22 2E 51E0： 69 40 85 1の A5 $23 \quad 69$ Ø0 86 51E8： $85 \quad 11$ 4C FB $51 \quad 20 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} 53$ B8 51FØ： 18 A5 $2369 \quad 0185 \quad 11$ A5 E9 51F8： $22 \quad 85$ 1Ø A9 $53 \quad 85 \quad 12$ A9 29 5200：07 $85 \quad 13$ A9 1085099 A9 88 5208：Ø1 85 Ø7 A9 $07 \quad 85$ Ø8 2088 5210：B2 52 E6 14 Aø Øの 8424 F2 5218：84 C6 2ø E4 FF C9 øø FØ 1B 5220：F9 C9 ØD FØ 23 C9 14 DØ 1E 5228：ØF A5 24 FO ED C6 24 A4 C8 5230：24 A9 20 91 14 4C 1A 52 C6 5238：A4 24 C $\emptyset 10$ F 0 DC 911483 5240：99 5E 53 E6 24 4C 1A 52 FA 5248：A9 øø 85 9D A9 Ø3 A2 Ø8 F2 5250：AØ FF 20 BA FF A5 24 A2 76

5258：5E AØ 53 2の BD FF A6 10 ØC 5260：A4 11 A9 22 20 D8 FF 2077 5268：4C $5 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} 53$ 4C E8 5 5 2 D 527ø：AD 1D D F F $\varnothing 9$ EE 1D D D 6B 5278：EE 17 DØ 4C E8 5Ø CE 1D 7C
 5288：1C D F Ø Ø6 EE 1C DØ 4C C3 5290：E8 50 CE 1C DØ 4C E8 5Ø 33 5298：A9 Cø 8D 6B 51 A9 61 8D 6B 52Aの：71 51 4C E8 50 A9 4の 8D A1 52A8：6B 51 A9 $\quad$ Ø2 8 BD 71514 C CD
 52B8： 1369 D4 8517 AØ ØØ A9 19 52CØ：7Ø 91 12 A5 ø8 91 16 A4 F5 52C8： 09 A9 2D 91 12 A5 Ø8 91 E3 52D ： 16 88 DØ F5 A9 6E A4 6975 52D8：C8 91 12 A5 ø8 91 16 A9 3 F 52EØ：6D AØ 509112 A5 989150 52E8： 16 18 A5 $12 \quad 69 \quad 50 \quad 85 \quad 12 ~ 1 E ~$ 52FØ：A5 $13 \quad 69$ Øø $85 \quad 13 \quad 18$ A5 A8 52F8： $16 \quad 69 \quad 50 \quad 85 \quad 16$ A5 $17 \begin{array}{llllll}17 & 69 & 44\end{array}$ 530ø：øØ 85 17 A4 99 A9 2D 9110 53ø8：12 A5 Ø8 911688 DØ F5 A5 5310：A9 7D A4 99 C8 91 12 A5 66 5318： 08 91 16 38 A5 16 E9 28 EE 5320：85 16 A5 17 E9 Øø 8517 A6 5328：A5 Ø7 A4 $99 \quad 91 \quad 1688$ DØ 4 F 5330：FB 38 A5 12 E9 $28 \quad 85 \quad 14$ C7 5338：A5 13 E9 Øø 8515 6Ø Aø 95 5340：Øø A9 2099 DØ Ø6 C8 DØ EF 5348：FA 60 C6 $495253542 \emptyset 9 A$ 5350：D4 $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 50 \quad 20 \mathrm{Cl} 4 \mathrm{C}$ 4C $20 \quad 39$ 5358：C5 584954 3F Øø øø øø $6 \varnothing$

## Program 2：Sprite Monitor－ \＄C000

See instructions in article on page 73 before typing in．
Cøøø：2の 64 Cの A9 ØC 8D $2 \varnothing$ DØ Ø5 Cøø8：A9 ØB 8D 21 DØ A9 9320159 Cø10：D2 FF A9 $3185 \mathrm{FC} 85 \quad 2391$ C018：A9 C0 85 FB $85 \quad 22$ A9 3047 C020：85 3A A9 Ø1 20 AA Cの A9 日F Cø28：17 8D 18 DØ A9 FF 8D 15 26 C030：DØ A2 C7 2 1 B5 CØ A9 ØØ C1 Cø38：85 39 8D 1の DØ 8D 1C DØ 43 C040：A5 Ø1 29 FE 85 O1 20 4C A6 CØ48：CØ 4C CC CØ A9 Ø4 85 Ø9 54
 Cø58：A9 $11 \begin{array}{llllllll}11 & 85 & 12 & \text { A9 } & 04 & 85 & 13 & 4 \varnothing\end{array}$ CØ6Ø：2の B2 C2 60 A9 55 AØ ØØ EØ CØ68：99 ØØ DØ $18 \quad 69$ 3Ø C 8 C8 C 8 C07ø：Cの Ø8 Dø F4 A9 55 AØ ØØ A1 Cø78：99 Ø1 Dø C8 C8 Cø Ø8 Dø D7 Cø80：F7 A9 55 Aの Ø0 99 08 Dø 64 C088： 1869 3Ø C8 C8 Cø Ø8 DØ 2D C090：F4 A9 7F AØ øø 99 Ø9 Dø 3A Cø98：C8 C8 CØ Ø8 DØ F7 6Ø A2 13 CØAØ：Ø4 AØ B8 88 DØ FD CA DØ DØ CØA8：F8 6Ø AØ ØØ 9927 DØ C8 A6 CØBØ：CØ Ø8 DØ F8 6Ø AØ Ø8 8A 5E CØB8： 99 F7 Ø7 CA 8A 88 DØ F8 A3 СØСØ：6Ø 18 C9 ØA Bø Ø3 69 3Ø E6
 CØDØ：8A 29 日F 2 Ø Cl CØ 9114 ØE CØD8： 88 8A 4A 4A 4A 4A $2 \emptyset$ Cl AC CØEØ：Cの $91 \quad 14$ A6 23 88 DØ E8 D9 CØE8：A5 CB C9 $15 \mathrm{~F} \quad 77 \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{5A} \mathrm{BF}$ CØFØ： 20 A1 CØ A5 CB C9 23 DØ F9 CØF8：Ø3 EE 27 DØ C9 38 DØ Ø3 7D C1ØØ：EE 28 DØ C9 3B DØ Ø3 EE CD C1ø8：29 DØ C9 Ø8 DØ Ø3 EE 2A A8 C110：DØ C9 ØB DØ Ø3 EE 2B DØ D7 C118：C9 10 DØ Ø3 EE 2C DØ C9 62 C120：13 DØ Ø3 EE 2D DØ C9 18 99 C128：DØ Ø3 EE 2E DØ C9 14 Dø 3C C130：03 EE 21 DØ C9 1C DØ Ø3 85 C138：EE 20 Dø C9 31 FØ 20 C9 49 C140：ØD Fø 19 C9 24 F F 1B C9 2B C148：2B FØ 日E C9 $28 \mathrm{~F} 0 \quad 07 \mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{D} 8$ C150：3C DØ 95 4C 65 Cl $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 98$ Ø1 C158：C2 4C A5 C2 4C 9B C1 4C D1


C168：A5 FB E9 C 08 FB A5 FC 6B C170：E9 Ø1 85 FC A5 FB $85 \quad 22$ F3 C178：A5 FC 8523 B1 FB 9139 CA C180：C8 DØ F9 A5 3A C9 32 FØ 84 C188： 07 E6 FC E6 3A 4C 7C C1 15 C190：A9 30 85 3A A9 Øб 8539 DA C198：4C СС СØ AØ Øø B9 4A C3 D6 C1AØ：FØ ØC 99 Ø3 Ø7 A9 Ø1 99 7D C1A8： 63 DB C8 4C 9D C1 A5 CB 8D C1BØ：C9 ØA FG 15 C9 16 FØ 35 C8 C1B8：C9 15 FØ 1E C9 ØE FØ Ø3 D1 C1CD：4C AE C1 20 3F C3 4C E8 DA C1C8：C 20 3F C3 18 A5 $23 \quad 69$ DF C1Dø：ø2 8511 A5 2285 10 4C C6 ClD8：FB Cl 20 OF C3 18 A5 22 AE C1EØ： 69 40 85 10 A5 $23 \quad 69$ Ø0 67 C1E8： 85114 C FB Cl 20 3F C3 8D C1F0：18 A5 $23 \quad 69$ Ø1 85 11 A5 CA C1F8： 2285 1Ø A9 5385 12 A9 ØA C200： $07 \quad 85 \quad 13$ A9 $1085 \quad \emptyset 9$ A9 B9
 C210：B2 C2 E6 14 Aø øø 8424 EF C218：84 C6 2 E4 FF C9 ØØ FØ FB C220：F9 C9 ØD FØ 23 C9 14 DØ FE C228：ØF A5 24 FO ED C6 24 A4 A9 C230：24 A9 20 91 14 4C 1A C2 18
 C240：99 5E C3 E6 24 4C 1A C2 5A C248：A9 ØØ 85 9D A9 Ø3 A2 Ø8 D3 C250：AØ FF 20 BA FF A5 24 A2 57 C258：5E A 5320 BD FF A6 $1 \emptyset$ EC C260：A4 11 A9 22 2Ø D8 FF 20 28 C268：4C CØ 2の 3F C3 4C E8 CØ 1E C27日：AD 1D Dø Fø Ø9 EE 1D Dø 4C C278：EE 17 D 17 4C E8 C 0 CE 1D 1 F C280：DØ CE 17 DØ 4C E8 CØ AD 47 C288：1C DØ Fの Ø6 EE 1C DØ 4C A4 C29Ø：E8 Cの CE 1C DØ 4C E8 CØ AØ C298：A9 CØ 8D 6B C1 A9 Ø1 8D CF C2AØ： 71 Cl 4 C E8 Cの A9 40 8D 22 C2A8：6B C1 A9 Ø2 8D 71 Cl 4 C AB
 C2B8：13 69 D4 8517 Аด Øø A9 F9 C2C0：70 91 12 A5 $9891 \quad 16$ A4 D6 C2C8： 69 A9 2D $91 \quad 12$ A5 Ø8 91 C4 C2DØ： 1688 Dø F5 A9 6E A4 0956 C2D8：C8 9112 A5 $0891 \quad 16$ A9 $2 \emptyset$ C2EØ：6D AO 509112 A5 989181 C2E8：16 18 A5 $1269 \begin{array}{llllllllll}69 & 55 & 12 & \mathrm{FE}\end{array}$ C2FO：A5 $13 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 69 & \text { Ø0 } & 85 & 13 & 18 & \text { A5 } & 89\end{array}$ C2F8：16 $695085 \quad 16$ A5 $17 \quad 69 \quad 25$ C3Øロ：ØØ 8517 A4 Ø9 A9 2D 91 Fø C308：12 A5 ब8 $91 \quad 1688$ Dø F5 86 C310：A9 7D A4 99 C8 91 12 A5 47 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C & 18 & \text { ：} & 91 & 16 & 38 & \text { A5 } & 16 & \text { E9 } \\ 28 & 28 & \mathrm{CF}\end{array}$ C320：85 16 A5 17 E9 Ø0 $85 \quad 1787$ C328：A5 Ø7 A4 Ø9 $91 \quad 1688$ DØ 8 3Ø C330：FB 38 A5 12 E9 $28 \quad 85 \quad 14$ A8 C338：A5 13 E9 Øø $85 \quad 15 \quad 60$ Aの 76 C34Ø：ØØ A9 $2 \emptyset 99$ DØ Ø6 C8 DØ DØ C348：FA $60 \quad$ C6 $649525354 \quad 20 \quad 7 \mathrm{~B}$ C350：D4 $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 50 \quad 20 \mathrm{Cl} 4 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{C}$ 2の 1 A C358：C5 $58 \quad 49 \quad 54$ 3F øø øø Ø曰 41

## SpeedScript 128 Date And Time Stamper

## See instructions in article on page 71 before typing in．

## Program 1：SpeedScript 128 Date And Time Stamper

1300：A9 0ø 8D Øø FF 206319 ดD 1308 ：A9 08 AA AØ 8120 BA FF 62 1310：A9 日F A2 54 A0 13 20 BD B7 1318：FF A9 ØØ $2 \varnothing$ D5 FF 90 Ø1 7B 1320：60 A0 Ø3 $139761499 \quad 98$ D9 1328：DD 88 10 F7 78 A2 FD Aø CB 1330：13 8E 14 Ø3 8C 15 Ø3 A2 97 1338：55 Aの 15 8E 32 Ø3 8C 33 A6 134Ø：Ø3 58 A2 63 Aด 13 8E 14 ØB

1348：29 8C 15 29 A9 FF 8D $75 \quad 39$ 1350：14 4C ØD 1C 53 50 4545 A2 1358：44 $53 \quad 43 \quad 52 \quad 49$ 50 $54 \begin{array}{llllll}50 & 57\end{array}$ 1360：31 $32 \quad 38 \quad 20$ E7 FF A9 øø 47 1368：8D 30 Dø $2 \varnothing$ 5D 14 2ø 7D 76 1370：13 A9 Ø8 8D 6919 20 2276 1378：17 $2069614 \quad 60$ AE 7 AA 1467 1380：BD E5 14 A8 B9 83 14 FØ Ø1 1388：Ø6 20 D2 FF C8 DØ F5 A9 33 1390：Ø0 AE 7B 1420 FF 14 A 9 E 5 1398：2C 20 D2 FF 20 1D 17 A2 7D 13AØ： 13 A9 Øø 20 FF 14 AE 7 C E6 13A8：14 A9 ØØ 2Ø FF 14 2Ø 1D F2 $13 \mathrm{~B} \sigma: 1720 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{FF}$ A2 20 AD 79 2F 13B8： $1448 \quad 29 \quad 10 \mathrm{FG} \quad$ Ø2 $2 \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{31} \quad 27$ 13CØ：8A 20 D2 FF 68 20 F5 1351 13C8：A9 3A 20 D 2 FF AD $78 \quad 143 \mathrm{~F}$ 13D ： 48 4A 4A 4A 4A 20 F5 13 6D 13D8：68 20 F5 13 2の 1D 17 A9 78 13EØ：41 AC 7914 C C 80 9Ø Ø2 6E 13E8：A9 50 $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF A9 4D 20 8A 13F0：D2 FF 4C $1917 \quad 29$ ØF 18 2F 13F8：69 3ø 4C D2 FF AØ Ø3 B9 D8 140ø：Ø8 DD $99 \begin{array}{lllllll}76 & 14 & 88 & 10 & \text { F7 } & 19\end{array}$ 1408：AD $79 \begin{array}{llllllll}79 & 29 & 8 \emptyset & \mathrm{D} & 46 & \mathrm{AD} & \mathrm{FB}\end{array}$ 1410：75 14 Dø 46 A9 FF 8D 7554
 142ஏ：A9 1D AC 7C 14 Cø 58 Fø Ø7
 1430：03 BD F2 14 CD 7B 14 DØ 3E 1438：17 Aø Ø1 8C 7B 14 EE 7A 81 $1440: 14 \mathrm{AD} 7 \mathrm{~A} 14 \mathrm{C} 9$ ØD D 012 A 4 1448：8C 7A 14 EE 7C 14 DØ ØA A6 1450：EE 7B 14 D D Ø5 A9 Øø 8D BA 1458： 7514 4C 65 FA AØ 65 B9 3E 1460：FA ØØ 99 7D 1488 10 F7 EB 1468：6Ø Aø Ø5 B9 7D 1499 FA 8F
 1478：ØØ 81 Ø9 1A 56 ØØ ØØ ØØ 76 1480：ØØ ØØ øØ 6A 414 E 5541 7E 1488：52 592 2の øø 6645425253 149ø：55 41525920 Ø0 6D 41 Bø 1498：52 $43 \quad 48 \quad 20$ øø 615052 3E 14AØ：49 4C 20 Øø 6D 415920 C7 14A8：Øの 6A 554 E 45 20 ØØ 6A 1の 14BØ：55 4C 59 2の ØØ 615547 3B 14B8：55 $53 \quad 5420$ øø $73 \quad 45 \quad 5095$ 14CØ：54 45 4D $4245 \quad 52$ 2ø øø E5 14C8： $6 \mathrm{~F} \quad 43 \quad 544 \mathrm{~F} 4245 \quad 52$ 20 E4 14D ：Øø $6 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 56454 \mathrm{D} 4245$ ØD 14D8：52 20 Øø 644543454 AD 87 14 E ： 424552 2Ø ØØ ØØ Øø ஏ9 Dø $\begin{array}{llllllll}14 \mathrm{E} 8: & 13 & 1 \mathrm{~A} & 21 & 26 & 2 \mathrm{C} & 32 & 3 \mathrm{~A}\end{array} 45 \mathrm{8B}$ 14Fø：4E 58 Øø 1F 1C 1F 1E 1F Ø1 14F8： $1 \mathrm{E} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F}$ 1E 1 F 1E 1 F 8D FA 1500：51 15 8E 52 15 A2 09 8E E2 15ø8：53 15 Aø Bø AD 5215 DD FE 1510：46 15 AD $51 \quad 15 \mathrm{FD} 47 \quad 15 \mathrm{Bl}$ 1518：90 ØF 8D 5115 AD 52 15 2 E 1520：FD 46 1528：E3 98 CA $\mathrm{F} \emptyset 11 \mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{~F} \emptyset \mathrm{D} 4$ 153ø：Ø3 8D 5315 2C 5315 3ø Ø4
 1540：20 D2 FF CA 10 C4 60 Ø1 31 1548：Øの ØA Øø 64 ØØ E8 Ø3 1の F4 1550：27 Øø Øø øø øø A5 BA C9 E3 1558：Ø8 FØ Ø4 4C 4E F5 6Ø $2 \varnothing$ 33 1560：4E F5 B 0 FA A5 90 DØ F6 FC 1568：A2 10 A9 Aø 9D F7 16 CA EA $1570: 10$ FA AØ ØØ A2 ØØ B1 BB A9 1578：C8 C9 2C FØ ØC C9 3A FØ FA 1580：F3 9D F7 16 E8 C4 B7 9Ø C6
 1590：ØA ØA ØA 18 6D 7A 14 8D 10 1598：F3 16 AD 7B 14 8D F4 1686 15AØ：AD $79 \begin{array}{llllllll}79 & 14 & 8 D & F 5 & 16 & A D & 78 & 37\end{array}$ 15A8：14 8D F6 16 2ஏ 5D 14 A9 C8 15Bø： 0785 FF A9 3185 FB A9 9B 15B8： 16 85 FC A9 øø 85 FD A9 45 15CØ： 0585 FE A5 BA $2 \emptyset \mathrm{Bl} \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{C} 2$ 15C8：A9 6F $20 \quad 93 \mathrm{FF}$ A5 FD A4 18 15DØ：FE 8D 2D 16 8C 2E 16 AØ CE 15D8：ØØ B9 2A 16 2Ø A8 FF C8 84 15EØ：Cの Ø6 DØ F5 AØ Øø B1 FB CA 15E8：2の A8 FF C8 Cø $2 \emptyset$ 9Ø F6 78

15FD：A5 FB 69 1F 85 FB A5 FC 70 15F8：69 Ø0 85 FC A5 FD 692670 1600：85 FD A5 FE 69 Ø0 85 FE 68 16ø8： $2 \emptyset$ AE FF C6 FF D $\emptyset$ B4 A5 AE 1610：BA 2б B1 FF A9 6F 2093 B6 1618：FF A9 5520 A8 FF A9 4337 1620： $2 \varnothing$ A8 FF $2 \varnothing$ AE FF $2 \varnothing 69$ A7 1628：14 60 4D 2D 57 Øø Ø5 2ø D7 163Ø：EA 2ø øø C1 78 A9 12 AØ 25 1638：Ø1 8D øø Ø3 8C Ø1 Ø3 2ø ø7 164Ø：76 Ø5 A9 Ø3 85 3C A2 Øø BØ 1648：86 4B Fø 29 Aø Øø Bl 3B DE 1650：C9 82 Dø 19 C8 C8 C8 B9 62 1658：C3 05 C9 2A Fの 2E C9 3 F 96 1660：FØ Ø4 D1 3B D 07 C8 Cø E8 1668：13 Fø 21 DØ EA E6 4B A6 BB 167ø：4B Eの ø8 Fの 97 BD BA 9534 1678：85 3B DØ DØ AD Øø Ø3 FØ C1 1680：Ø7 AC Ø1 Ø3 A2 Øø Fの B7 5A 1688：58 4C 45 D9 Aø 16 A2 øの DC 1690：BD C2 Ø5 91 3B C8 E8 EØ B5 1698：Ø4 DØ F5 A9 9ø 85 Øø 5847 16AØ： 24 ØØ 3Ø FC 4C 9E Cl AC Cl 16A8：Ø1 Ø3 84 Ø7 AD Øø Ø3 85 1ø 16BØ：Ø6 A9 Bø 85 Øø $58 \quad 24$ øø 62 16B8：3Ø FC 78 A5 ØØ C9 Ø1 DØ 9F 16CØ： 24 A9 EE 8D ØC 1C A9 Ø6 4A 16C8：85 32 A9 Øø $85 \quad 33 \quad 85 \quad 30 \mathrm{AD}$ 16DØ：A9 Ø3 85 31 A9 8Ø 85 ØØ BØ 16D8：58 24 Øø 3Ø FC 78 A5 Øø 52 16EØ：C9 Ø1 DØ Ø1 6Ø 186918 AA 16E8：4C C8 C1 Ø2 $2242 \quad 6282 \quad 27$ 16F0：A2 C2 E2 $2843 \begin{array}{llllll}29 & 20 & 31 & 2 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ 16F8： $39 \quad 38 \quad 36 \quad 20 \quad 42 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 42 \quad 20 \quad 8 \mathrm{C}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}17 \emptyset \varnothing: 4 B & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 44 & 41 & 44 & 45 & 4 \mathrm{~B} & \emptyset \emptyset & 12\end{array}$ 1708： $48 \quad 38 \quad 20 \mathrm{Fg}$ FF 68 A8 18 86 1710： 20 F0 FF 60 A9 Øø 4C FF 76 1718：14 A9 ØD D $\emptyset$ Ø2 A9 20 4C AC 1720：D2 FF A9 49 8D 6F 19 A9 87 1728： 0285 FD A9 $\emptyset \mathrm{F} 85 \mathrm{FE} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{BF}$ 1730：3A 19 A9 24 8D 6F 19 A9 3F 1738：Ø4 85 FD A9 øØ 85 FE 2058 1740：3A 19 A2 Ø1 20 C6 FF Aø F2 1748：22 201331920 CF FF 8D 55 1750：6C 19 20 CF FF 8D 6D 1926 1758：A9 Ø2 $85 \mathrm{FE} 85 \mathrm{FD} 2 \emptyset$ 3A 1B 1760：19 A2 Ø1 2Ø C6 FF AØ 8E EB 1768：20 3319 2ø 7D FF øD 12 Bø 1770：73 50 $454544 \quad 7343 \quad 52 \quad 32$ 1778：49 50 1780：20 日の A2 Øø 20 CF FF 2073 1788：D2 FF E8 EØ 17 DØ F5 20 53 1790：7D FF ØD 12 42 4C 4B 2 2ø $3 A$ 1798：2D $20 \quad 46$ 17Aø：4D 45 2の 2 2の 2 D 2D 2 D 2ø 65 17A8： $20 \quad 5450 \quad 20$ 2D 204441 BB 17BØ：54 45 20 2D 2D $20 \quad 5449$ ØD 17B8：4D 45 2ø ØD ØØ AØ 59 2ø Ø9 17C0：33 19 A9 Øø 8D 6B 19 A9 F9 17C8：Øø 8D 6A 19 A2 Øø A9 14 B5 17D0： 20 Ø8 17 20 CF FF 8D 6E FD 17D8：19 2Ø B7 FF Fø 37 2ø 19 50 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}17 \mathrm{E} & : 17 & \mathrm{AE} & 6 \mathrm{~B} & 19 & 20 & 14 & 17 & 20 \\ \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ 17E8：7D FF 204649 4C $45 \quad 5397$ $17 \mathrm{~F} 0: 2020$ 日б AE 6C 19 AD 6 D B2 17F8： 19 20 FF $14 \begin{array}{llllll}19 & 20 & 7 \mathrm{DFF} & 20 & 14\end{array}$ 18øø：42 4C $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 43$ 4B 53 2ø 46 Bø 1808：52 4545 øØ 20 CC FF A9 39 1810：ø1 20 C3 FF 6020 El FF 88 1818：F0 F2 AD 6E 19 DØ Ø8 AØ D6 1820：1D $20 \quad 3319 \begin{array}{lllllll}\text { 4C } & 1 D & 19 & 29 & 11\end{array}$ 1828：8Ø DØ Ø4 A9 2A DØ Ø2 A9 2A 1830：20 20 D2 FF AD 6E $19 \begin{array}{llllll}19 & 295\end{array}$ 1838：Ø7 ØA A8 A2 ØØ B9 721992 1840：20 D2 FF C8 E8 EØ Ø2 DØ 61 1848：F4 AD 6E 1929 40 FO Ø5 EE 185ø：A9 3C 20 D2 FF 20 CF FF B5 1858： 20 CF FF A9 Ø4 20 Ø8 17 EE 186ø：A2 Øø $2 \emptyset$ CF FF C9 AØ Dø 1C 1868：Ø2 A9 2D 2ø D2 FF E8 EØ F4 187Ø：10 DØ EF AØ Ø3 $20 \quad 3319$ FC 1878：A9 $18 \quad 20$ ø8 $17 \quad 20 \mathrm{CF} F \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{E}$ 188Ø：DØ Ø8 AØ Ø5 201319 4C CB 1888：Ø6 $19 \begin{array}{llll}19 & 48 & 29 & \text { ØF AA EØ ØA } 8 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}189 \varnothing & \text { ：} & \text { 月3 } & 2 \emptyset & 1 \mathrm{D} & 17 & 2 \emptyset & 14 & 17 \\ 28\end{array}$

1898：A9 2D 2ø D2 FF 20 CF FF 3A 18AØ：AA EØ ØA BØ 65 A9 3Ø $2 \emptyset$ F9 18A8：D2 FF $2 \varnothing 1417$ A9 $2 \mathrm{DD}-2061$ 18BD：D2 FF 68 4A 4 A 4 A 4A 1824 18B8：69 55 AA 201417 A9 21 BB 18Cø： 20 ø8 1720 CF FF 48 A2 99 18C8：2の 2910 Fø Ø2 A2 31 8A EB 18Dø：20 D2 FF $6848 \quad 29$ ØF AA FB 18D8：2ஏ 1417 A9 3A 29 D2 FF 93 18EØ： $2 \varnothing$ CF FF 484 A 4 A 4 A 4 A F3 18E8：AA $2014 \begin{array}{lllllllll}17 & 68 & 29 & \text { 日F AA } & 1 B\end{array}$ 18FØ：20 1417 A2 $4168 \quad 2980 \mathrm{Cl}$ 18F8：F6 ø2 A2 50 8A 20 D2 FF F5 1900：20 CF FF 20 CF FF A9 øø ØA 1908：20 08 1720 CF FF AA 2025 1916：CF FF 26 FF 14 A9 øD $2 \varnothing$ AF 1918：D2 FF EE 6B 19 EE 6A 19 BA 1920：AD 6A 19 C9 ø8 DØ ø3 4C 59 1928：C7 17 2ø CF FF 20 CF FF 25 1930：4C CC 17 20 CF FF 88 Dø 01 1938：FA 6020 CC FF A9 012099 1946：C3 FF $2 \varnothing 6319$ A9 01 AE AE 1948：69 19 A4 FE $2 \emptyset$ BA FF A5 8B 1950：FD A2 6F AØ 1920 BD FF E6 1958：20 CØ FF 9ø 056868 4C BA 1960：øC 18 60 A9 øø AA 4 C 68 FD 1968：FF øø øø øø øø øø øø 24 BE 1970：30 3A 44 4C 53515047 5E 1978：55 $5252{ }^{\circ} 4 \mathrm{C}$ EA EA EA EA BC

## Program 2：Date And Time

Loader
BE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS INC． \｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
KG $2 \varnothing$ IFPEEK（215）$=\varnothing$ THENPRINT＂ S WITCHING TO 8 Ø COLUMNS＂： PRINTCHRS（27）＋＂X＂
JG $3 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"CHR\$(14)TAB( 19）＂COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．＂
JX $4 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（3Ø）＂ALL RIGTS （SPACE］RESERVED＂
RQ $5 \emptyset$ PRINTSPC $(182)$＂SPEEDSCRIP T 128 DATE \＆TMME STTAMPE R＂
MF 60 TRAP3日ø：BLOAD＂SS128 DATE ／TIME＂
DQ $76 \mathrm{ML}=4864$ ：CL＝5240： U ＝$=$ CHR $\$($ $145)+$ CHR $\$(145)$
CF $8 \varnothing$ PRINTSPC（16ø）＂SET THE DA TE＂：PRINT
DX $9 \varnothing$ INPUT＂MONTH（2 SPACES）（1－ 12）$\{5$ SPACES $\}$（5 LEFT］＂：M N
BC 1øø IFMN＜1ORMN＞12THENPRINTU \＄：GOTO9ø
DQ 110 INPUT＂$\{2$ SPACES $\}$ DAY （ 2 SPACES $\}(1-31)$ \｛5 SPACES\}(5 LEFT\}";DT
BJ $12 \varnothing$ IFDT＜1ORDT＞31THENPRINTU \＄：GOTO11ø
GK 136 INPUT＂YEAR（ $86-99$ ） （5 SPACES $\}$（5 LEFT\}"; YR
AX 140 IFYR＜86ORYR＞99THENPRINT US：GOTO13ø
AH $15 \emptyset$ PRINTSPC（80）＂SET THE TI ME＂：PRINT
GK $16 \varnothing$ INPUT＂HOURS \｛ 2 SPACES\} (1 －12）$\left\{5^{-}\right.$SPACES $\}(5$ LEFT $\} "$ ；HR
JJ 170 IFHR＜1ORHR＞12THENPRINTU \＄：GOTO16ø
ES $18 \varnothing$ INPUT＂MINS $\{2$ SPACES $\}$（ $\varnothing$ －59）（5 S̄PACES\}\{5 LEFT\}" ；MS
EH $19 \varnothing$ IFMS＞59THENPRINTU\＄：GOTO $18 \emptyset$
DS $2 ø \varnothing$ INPUT＂AM－PM\｛3 SPACES\} (A ／P）$\{5$ SPACES $\}\{5$ LEFT $\} "$ ps

MP $21 \varnothing$ IFP $\ll>$＂A＂ANDP\＄＜＞＂P＂THEN PRINTUS：GOTO2øø
QH 220 FLAG＝128：IFP $\$=$＂A＂ANDHR＜ 12 THENFLAG $=\varnothing$
FK 230 IFP $\$=" \mathrm{P}$＂ANDHR＝12THENFLA $\mathrm{G}=\emptyset$
BD $24 \varnothing$ BY＝HR：GOSUB31 $0: H R=B Y O R F$ LAG
KA 250 BY＝MS：GOSUB31 $0: M S=B Y$
CC $26 \emptyset$ POKECL，MS：POKECL＋1，HR：P OKECL＋2，MN
SC $27 \varnothing$ POKECL＋3，DT：POKECL＋4，YR SF $28 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂PUT＇SPEEDS CRIPT 128＇D $\overline{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{SK}$ IN $\mathrm{DRI} \overline{\mathrm{V}}$ E $\quad$ ，UNIT 8．＂
DD 290 PRINT：PRINT＂WHEN READY， PRESS＜RETUR̄N＞．＂：SYS 6 5487：SYSML
MX $3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINTDS $\$$ ：END ED $31 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{BY} / 1 \varnothing): \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{BY}-1 \varnothing \star \mathrm{X}$ ： $B Y=16 * X+Y$ ：RETURN

## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZEITE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Barricade Buster

See instructions in article on page 74 before typing in．

## Program 1：Barricade Buster－ 128 Version

13øø：øø øø øø 4C 1B 13 2ø 3A 8A 13ø8：13 2ø 2B 13 AD øø 13 8D 77 131ø：ø1 D6 6ø AD øø D6 298081 1318：Fの F9 60 2ø 3A 132013 B4 1320：13 2ø 2B 13 AD Ø1 D6 8D 1B 1328：øø 13 6ø AD Ø1 13 8D Ø1 6A 1330：D6 A9 1F 8D øø D6 261397 1338：13 60 A9 12 8D øб D6 $2 \varnothing$ 9ø 1340：13 13 AD ø2 13 8D Ø1 D6 32 1348：A9 13 8D øø D6 60 øб øø F1

## Program 2：Barricade Buster－64 Version

See instructions in article on page 74 before typing in．
Ø334：Øø øø ø0 4C 4 F Ø3 20 6E 34 ø33C：ø3 $2 \varnothing 5 \mathrm{~F}$ ø3 AD 34 ø3 8D B9 Ø344：ø1 D6 6ø AD Øø D6 298095 ø34C：Fの F9 6ø $2 \varnothing 6 \mathrm{E}$ ø3 $2 \varnothing 47 \mathrm{5E}$ 6354：ø3 2ø 5F ø3 AD Ø1 D6 8D AC 635C： 34 03 60 AD 35 ø3 8D 01 F5 ø364：D6 A9 1F 8D øø D6 $2 \varnothing 47$ DF Ø36C：ø3 6Ø A9 12 8D øø D6 2ø 9C ø374：47 Ø3 AD 36 Ø3 8D Ø1 D6 1F ø37C：A9 13 8D øø D6 $6 \varnothing$ øб øø ø6

## Program 3：Barricade Buster Demo－Pizza Raid

See instructions in article on page 74 before typing in．
1300：øø øø øø 4C 1B 13 2ø 3A 8A 13ø8：13 2ø 2B 13 AD øб 13 8D 77 1310：ø1 D6 60 AD øø D6 298081 1318：F0 F9 6ø 2ø 3A 132013 B4 1320：13 2ø 2B 13 AD ø1 D6 8D 1B 1328：øø 13 6ø AD ø1 13 8D 01 6A

1330：D6 A9 1F 8D øø D6 201397 1338：13 60 A9 12 8D øø D6 2 Ø 9ø 1340：13 13 AD ø2 13 8D ø1 D6 32 1348：A9 13 8D øø D6 60 A9 93 D8 1350：20 D2 FF A9 6585 D8 20 E5 1358：59 6B A9 14 8D 3914 8D 83 1360：38 14 A9 01 8D 3614 8D E7 1368：37 14 8D 30 Dø A9 FF 8D 9E 137ø：øE D4 8D ØF D4 A9 80 8D 51 1378：12 D4 A9 93 26 D2 FF 20 B7 1380：90 14 20 $66164 \mathrm{C} 88 \quad 135 \mathrm{E}$ 1388：20 F8 15 2ø 3A 14 A9 5168 1390：8D øø 13 2б 66 13 EE EE 2B 1398：14 AD EE 14 C 9 1ø $9 \varnothing \sigma 6$ ø9 13AD： 20 EF 14 4C A9 13202 B 1F 13A8： 14 2ø 3A 14 A9 $2 \varnothing$ 8D øø 52 13B0：13 $200613 \mathrm{AD} 3814 \mathrm{C9} 9 \mathrm{~A}$ 13B8： $679 \varnothing 19$ C9 4 E Bø 15 AD 53 13Cø：39 14 C9 Ø1 9ø ØE C9 $17 \begin{array}{ll}17 & 39\end{array}$ 13C8：Bø ØA AD 1B D4 C9 Ø1 Bø B1 13DØ： 03208616 AC 3814 AD CE 13D8：36 14 F Ø $0888 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 65 \mathrm{Bg} \mathrm{BF}$ 13EØ：ØE $2 \varnothing 8114 \mathrm{C8} \mathrm{C} 04 \mathrm{~F} 9 \varnothing \mathrm{FF}$ 13E8：06 2681144 C DC 138 CC 14 13F0：38 14 20 3A 142018134 A 13F8：C9 26 F0 ø3 $2 \varnothing 7214 \mathrm{AE} \mathrm{FB}$ 14øø：39 14 AD 3714 F Ø 66 CA 2 E 14ø8：DØ ØE $2 \varnothing 7214$ E8 EØ 1865
 1418：8E $39 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 14 & 2 \varnothing & 3 A & 14 & 2 \varnothing & 1 B \\ D 7\end{array}$ 142ø：13 C9 2ø Fø ø3 $2 \varnothing 8114$ ø7 1428：4C 8813 A2 øø Aø 1ø CA 92 143Ø：DØ FD 88 D 8 FA $6 \varnothing$ Øø Øø B7 1438：Øø øø AE 3914206914 Dl 1440：AC 3814 Eø øø Fø 11 AD Fø 1448：Ø1 131869 5ø 8D ø1 13 1D 1450：90 ø3 EE ø2 13 CA Dø EF D4 1458：AD ø1 131898 6D ø1 13 øB 1460：8D ø1 13 9ø ø3 EE Ø2 13 E5 1468：6ø A9 øø 8D ø1 13 8D ø2 75 1470：13 6ø AD 37 14 Fø ø6 A9 7D 1478： 0 日 8D 3714 6ø A9 ø1 Dø A8
 1488：8D 361460 A9 14 Dø F8 79 1490：A2 øø A9 3ø 9D DB 14 E 8 AF 1498：Eø 12 9ø F6 A9 ø2 8D ø2 A9 14AD：13 A9 98 8D ø1 13 A9 5F AF 14A8：8D øø 13 A2 øø Аø øø 2ø C6 14B0：06 13 AD ø1 131869 ø1 33
 14Cø：E8 E 2 2 $9 \varnothing$ EA A2 øø AD 32 14C8： 61131869308 D Ø1 13 9C 14Dø：9ø ø3 EE 62 13 C8 Cø ø8 45 14D8：9ø D5 6ø øø $3 \varnothing$ 3ø $3 \varnothing$ 3ø 9D
 14E8：3ø 3б $3 \varnothing$ 3ø $3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ øø A9 2 A 14F0：02 8D 02 13 A9 98 8D Ø1 BA 14F8：13 A9 øø 8D EE 14 AA A8 B3 15øø：8D DB $142 \varnothing 1$ 1B 13 C9 5F 84 15ø8：D $\varnothing$ Ø3 EE DB 14 AD 611363
 1518：EE 6213 E8 Eø $2 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ E3 B7 152б：A2 øø AD Ø1 $1318 \quad 1899$ 3б 5D 1528：8D 0113 9ø ø3 EE ø2 13 AF 1530：C8 C 0 ø8 90 CE AC DB 14 ED 1538：Cø 8ø 9ø 6E A2 ø6 FE DC E3 1540：14 BD DC 14 C9 3A $9 \varnothing 0922$ 1548：A9 30 9D DC 14 CA 4C 3E 77
 1558：9D EB 14 E8 Eø ø3 9ø F8 8A 1560：AC DB 14 A2 62 FE EB 147 C 1568：BD EB 14 C9 3A $9 \varnothing$ ø9 A9 5B 157ø：3ø 9D EB 14 CA 4C $65154 \varnothing$ 1578：88 Dø E8 A2 øø $2 ø 6914$ C9 1580：BD DC 14 8D øø 1326 Ø6 AE 1588：13 E8 EE 0113 Eø $67901 F$ 1590：EF A2 øø A9 4D 8D ø1 13 AB 1598：BD EB 14 8D øø 1320 Ø6 8A 15Aø：13 E8 EE Ø1 13 Eø ø3 9ø 2F
 15B0：4C 4E 13 2ø 6613 AD ø1 D1 15B8：13 1869 ø1 8D $61 \quad 139 \varnothing$ D6 15Cø：ø3 EE ø2 136020 ø6 13 3C 15C8：AD ø1 $1318 \quad 1869508 \mathrm{cl} 96$ 15Dø：13 9ø ø3 EE ø2 13 6ø A9 BE

15D8：ø2 8D Ø2 13 A9 97 8D Ø1 Aø 15EØ： 13 60 A9 ब5 8D Ø2 13 A9 76 15E8：17 8D ø1 13 60 A9 ø2 8D 8E 15F0：ø2 13 A9 B7 8D Ø1 136088 15F8：A5 D4 C9 ø2 Dø ø3 4C 46 F5 16øø：16 C9 97 FØ Ø1 6Ø $2 \varnothing$ D7 3B 16ø8：15 A2 øø A9 63 8D øø 1366 1610：2б B3 15 E8 EØ 21 9ø F8 1ø 1618：20 E2 15 A9 64 8D øø 13 B6 1620：20 B3 15 E8 Eø 42 9ø F8 A4 1628：20 D7 15 A2 øø A9 2ø 8D 9B 1630：øø 13 2ø C5 15 E8 EØ 9998 1638：90 F8 2ø ED 15 2ø C5 1597 1640：E8 EØ 1290 F8 $602 \emptyset$ D7 C5 1648：15 A2 øø A9 $2 \varnothing$ 8D øø 13 8C 1650：20 B3 15 E8 EØ 2190 F8 5ø 1658：2Ø E2 15 2ø B3 15 E8 Eø 96 1660：42 9ø F8 2ø D7 15 A2 øø 4B 1668：A9 67 8D øø 1320 C 515 AE 1670：E8 Eの 99 9の F8 $2 \varnothing$ ED 15 AC 1678：A9 65 8D øø $132 \varnothing$ C5 15 3E 1680：E8 EØ 1290 F8 6ø AD 1B 64 1688：D4 2980 F Ø ØC $2940 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{\emptyset} \mathrm{FE}$ 1690：13 2920 Fの 1A 29 1F Dø 28 1698：2B AD 1B D4 ø9 ø5 29 3F 64 16A0：8D 381460 6D 1B D4 149 B4 16A8：Ø1 29 ØF 8D 391460 6D A2 16Bø：1B D4 29 Ø1 Dø ø3 298129 16B8：14 4D 1B D4 29 Ø1 Dø ø3 E4 16Cø：2ø $721460 \mathrm{AD} 391469 \quad 66$ 16C8：ø2 8D $3914 \mathrm{AD} 38 \quad 14 \quad 69 \mathrm{Al}$ 16Dø：ø1 8D 381460 ø日 øø øø 2C

## Renumber 64

## See instructions in article on page 72 before typing in．

Cøøø：4C 85 Cø 4C 2C Cø 78 A9 E4 Cøø8： 31 8D 14 ø3 A9 EA 8D 1561 Cø10：03 58 A9 19 Aø C0 4C 1E AE
 Cø20：45 $52 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 2 \varnothing & 44 & 49 & 53 & 41 & 42 & 7 D\end{array}$ Cø28：4C 4544 øø 78 A9 59 8D 54 Cø30：14 ø3 A9 C0 8D 15 ø3 58 DC Cø38：20 73 C4 A9 øø 8D 34 ø3 7B
 Cø48：52 45 4E 55 4D $4245 \quad 52$ B3 C050：20 $45 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} 4142 \mathrm{4C} 454423$ Cø58：日б A5 9D 10 ØA A5 C5 C9 34
 Cø68：31 EA 24 Ø6 36 F9 C6 66 1F C070：2C 34 Ø3 30 F2 A9 80 8D 45 Cø78：34 Ø3 2の Aø Cø A9 øø 8D 1D Cø8日： 34 ø3 4C 31 EA $2 \varnothing$ 8C C4 2 F Cø88：AD 35 ø3 8D CF C4 AD 36 8A C 090 ：03 8D Dø C4 AD 37 03 8D 3B Cø98：D1 C4 AD 38 ø3 8D D2 C4 26 CØAØ：A5 7A 48 A5 7B 48 A9 øø 47 CøA8：8D 3B Ø3 8D 3C ø3 A5 2B 5D СøВø：85 ø2 A5 2C 85 Ø3 A9 D3 4C CøB8：38 E9 ø2 85 ø4 A9 C4 E9 A3 СøСø：øø 85 Ø5 Aの øø B1 ø2 C8 E1 CøC8：11 Ø2 F6 2C C8 B1 ø2 91 D6 CøDø：ø4 C8 B1 ø2 $91 \quad$ Ø4 AØ øø BA CøD8：B1 ø2 48 C8 B1 ø2 85 ø3 EC CøEø： $68 \quad 85$ Ø2 A5 $0418 \quad 69$ Ø2 E7 CøE8：85 ø4 9ø ø2 E6 ø5 EE 3B C4 CøFø：ø3 Dø Dø EE 3C ø3 DØ CB 8C CøF8：AD 3B ø3 øD 3C ø3 Dø ø3 E3 C1øø：4C 68 C4 AD 3B 6385 FD 26 C1ø8：AD 3C ø3 85 FE AD 35 ø3 46 C11ø：8D 39 ø3 AD 36 ø3 8D 3A F6 C118：ø3 C9 FA Bø 2A A5 FD 3816 C12ø：E9 Ø1 85 FD A5 FE E9 øø 66 C128：85 FE 65 FD Fø 4 F AD 39 ø8 C13ø：ø3 18 6D 37 ø3 8D 39 ø3 $2 \varnothing$ C138： AD 3A 63 6D 38 Ø3 8D 3A 7B C140：ø3 Bø 04 C9 FA 9ø D6 68 BE C148：85 7B 68 85 7A A9 54 Aø 96 C150：Cl 4C 1E AB ØD $4 \mathrm{E} 45 \quad 57$ C9 C158：2ø 4E 55 4D $4245 \quad 52 \quad 531 \mathrm{E}$


C168：48 3A 2Ø 52454 E 554 D 23 C170：42 $45 \quad 52 \quad 204142 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} 52 \mathrm{~B} 6$ C178：54 4544 øD øø A5 2B 8543 C180：7A 85 FB A5 2C 85 7B 8570 C188：FC A9 $0318 \quad 65$ 7A 85 7A 71 C190：90 ø2 E6 7B $2 \varnothing 73$ øø C9 ØA C198：ø0 FØ 25 C9 CB Dø øB $2 \varnothing 71$ C1AØ： 73 Øø C9 øø FØ 1A C9 A4 3 F C1A8：Fg 2E C9 89 Fg 2A C9 8D 53 C1BE：F0 26 C9 A7 FØ 22 C9 8A 18 C1B8：FØ 1E C9 9B FØ 1A Dø D4 95 C1CØ：AØ ø1 Bl FB FØ ØF 85 7B 15 C1C8： 48 88 B1 FB 85 7A 85 FB A5 ClDø：68 85 FC Dø B4 4C øC C4 4A C1D8：A5 7A 8D $46 \quad 03$ A5 7B 8D 17 C1E0：47 Ø3 A9 øø 8D 3D Ø3 85 EA C1E8：14 $8515 \quad 2 \emptyset 73$ øø C9 2C D7 C1Fの：Dø ø3 4C D8 C1 $2 \varnothing 79$ øø 36 ClF8：4C FE C1 $2 \emptyset 73$ øø Bø 99 A2 C2ø0：C9 3A Bø 05 EE 3 D Ø3 Dø A2 C2ø8：F2 AD 3D ø3 8D 41 ø3 Dø 92 C210：1B $2 \varnothing 79$ ø日 4C 97 C1 A5 44 C218：7A 8D 44 Ø3 A5 7B 8D 4572 C22ø：日3 AD 46 Ø3 85 7A AD 4744
 C230：73 øø 38 E9 30 85 Ø7 A5 60 C238：15 $85 \quad 22$ C9 19 9ø Ø6 $2 \varnothing$ C1 C240：79 øø 4C 97 Cl A5 14 ØA 5C C248：26 22 日A $26 \quad 2265148561$ C250：14 A5 2265158515 Ø6 D2 C258：14 $26 \quad 15$ A5 $14 \quad 65$ 日7 $85 \quad 38$ C260：14 9ø ø2 E6 15 CE 41 Ø3 2C C268：Dø C5 AD 44 Ø3 38 ED 46 DC C270：ø3 A8 88 AD 46 Ø3 85 ø2 D8 C278：AD 47 ø3 85 ø3 A9 $2 \varnothing 91 \mathrm{EF}$ C280： 6288 Dø FB A9 D3 85 Ø4 AE C288：A9 C4 85 Ø5 AD 3B ø3 85 FA C290：FD AD 3 C ø3 85 FE AD $35 \mathrm{~F} \varnothing$ C298：Ø3 8D 42 ø3 AD 36 ø3 8D 55 C2AØ：43 øЗ Aø øø B1 ø4 C5 14 D9 C2A8：Fg 3B AD 42 ø3 18 6D 37 D9 C2B0：日3 8D 42 Ø3 AD 43 Ø3 6D 81 C2B8：38 ø3 8D 43 ø3 A5 ø4 18 CF C2Cø： 69 ø2 85 Ø4 $9 \varnothing$ ø2 E 6 Ø5 CB C2C8：A5 FD 38 E9 01 85 FD A5 ø6 C2Dø：FE E9 øø 85 FE ø5 FD Dø 81 C2D8：C9 A9 FF 8D 42 ø3 A9 F9 F1 C2EØ：8D 43 ø3 Dø 99 C8 B1 ø4 3E C2E8：C5 15 Fø 62 D $\varnothing$ BC AD 43 EC C2FD：日3 AE 42 Ø3 $856286 \quad 6342$ C2F8：A2 $9 \varnothing 382 \varnothing 49 \mathrm{BC} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{DF} 5 \mathrm{~A}$ C3øø：BD A9 øø 8D 3E 9385 7A 2 D C3ø8：A9 ø1 85 7B EE 3E ø3 2ø A3 C310：73 øø C9 øø Dø F6 AD 3E 86 C318：Ø3 38 ED 3D Ø3 8D 3 F Ø3 9ø C32ø：A9 øø E9 øø 8D 4ø ø3 AD DA C328：3F ø3 Dø ø3 4C D8 C3 AD 55 C330：44 03 85 5F AD 45 ø3 854 F C $338: 60$ A5 2D 85 5A A5 2 E 85 A2 C340：5B AD 4ø ø3 3ø 49 A5 5F 6A C348：38 E9 ø1 85 5F A5 6ø E9 1B C350：ø0 85 6ø A5 5A 38 E9 Ø1 28 C358：85 5A A5 5B E9 øø 85 5B 59 C360：A5 5A C5 5F Dø 66 A5 5B 45 C368：C5 6ø FØ øB Aø øø B1 5A 7C C370：AC 3 F ø3 91 5A Dø DC Aø ø8 C378：0ן B1 5A AC 3 F Ø3 915 A Ø6 C380：AC 3 F Ø3 88 Fg 3B A9 $2 \varnothing \mathrm{FE}$ C388： 91 5F 88 Dø FB FØ 32 AD 84 C390：3F ø3 49 FF 85 Ø2 E6 62 A5 C398：A5 5F 18 6D 3F $6385 \quad 5 \mathrm{~F} 15$ C3AD：A5 6Ø 6D 40 Ø3 85 6ø A4 58 C3A8：Ø2 B1 5F Aø øø 915 F E6 7F C3Bø：5F Dø ø2 E6 60 A5 5F C5 E8 C3B8：5A Dø EC A5 60 C5 5B Dø 3B C3CØ：E6 A5 2D 18 6D 3 F ø3 85 4ø C3C8：2D 85 2F 85 31 A5 2E 6D $7 \varnothing$ C3Dø：4の ø3 85 2E 85 3ø $85 \quad 32 \mathrm{~F} 6$ C3D8：AD 46 Ø3 85 7A AD 47 Ø3 9D C3EØ： 85 7B Aø Ø1 $\mathrm{B9} \mathrm{FF}$ øø $\mathrm{F} \mathrm{\emptyset} \mathrm{EC}$ C3E8： 05 91 7A C8 Dø F6 $2 \varnothing 33 \quad 99$ C3F0：A5 A5 7A 18 6D 3E 038575 C3F8：7A A5 7B 69 øø 85 7B $2 \varnothing$ 5A C4øø：73 øø C9 2C Fø ø3 4C 97 ø3 C4ø8：C1 4C D8 C1 A5 2B 85 Ø2 A3

C410：A5 2C 85 ø3 AD 35 ø3 8D 2E C418：42 ø3 AD 36 ø3 8D 43 ø3 74 C42ø：AD 3B 03 85 FD AD 3C ø3 2A C428：85 FE Aø ø2 AD 42 Ø3 9176 C430：ø2 C8 AD 43 Ø3 91 Ø2 Aø D9 C438：øø B1 ø2 48 C8 B1 ø2 8589 C440：ø3 $68 \quad 85$ ø2 AD 42 Ø3 18 CA C448：6D 37 Ø3 8D 42 Ø3 AD 43 4C C450：ø3 6D 38 ø3 8D 43 ø3 A5 13 C458：FD 38 E9 0185 FD A5 FE AA C460：E9 Øø 85 FE Ø5 FD Dø C2 04 C468：68 85 7B 6885 7A A9 Øø E6 C470：85 3E 60 AD CF C4 8D 3515 C478： 03 AD Dø C4 8D 36 ø3 AD 4E C480：D1 C4 8D 37 Ø3 AD D2 C4 82 C488：8D 38 Ø3 $602 \emptyset 73$ C4 2 Ø C5 C490：ø6 E2 20 B6 C4 A5 64 8D 58 C498：36 ø3 A5 65 8D 35 ø3 $2 \varnothing 70$ C4A0：06 E2 2 日6 C4 A5 64 Ø5 DF C4A8： 65 F0 21 A5 64 8D 38 Ø3 6C C4BD：A5 65 8D 37 ø3 $6 \emptyset 20$ FD 63 C4B8：AE 2ø 8A AD $2 \emptyset 9 B \quad B C$ A5 5C C4C0：62 0563 Dø 07 A5 64 C9 97 C4C8：FA Bø 01 60 4C 48 B2 646 F


## Power BASIC：Crystal Clear

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## Program 1：Crystal Clear

KC 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
DE 26 PRINT＂$\{C L R$ \} 3 SPACES $\}$ COP YRIGHT 1987 COMPUTE！PUB ．，INC．＂
RD 30 PRINTTAB（10）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE］RESERVED＂
BJ 40 FORI $=49152$ TO 49633 ：READA： POKEI， $\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}:$ NEXT
EA 5ø IFX＜＞58435THENPRINT＂ERRO R in data statements．＂： S TOP
AA 60 DATA $76,177,192,76,191,19$ 2
JK $7 \emptyset$ DATA $76,203,192,76,217,19$ 2
PX 80 DATA $76,246,192,76,4,193$
KX 9 D DATA $76,76,193,76,88,193$
MB $1 \varnothing \square$ DATA $76,152,193,76,166,1$ 93
QH 110 DATA165，251，133，105，165 ， 252
XG $12 \varnothing$ DATA133， $166,165,2,133,1$ $\varnothing 7$
JK 13ø DATA $32,89,192,165,253,1$ 45
HF $14 \varnothing$ DATA1ø8， $165,254,145,11 \varnothing$ ， 198
KO $15 \emptyset$ DATA1ø7，24ø，31，165，1ø8， 24
DE 160 DATA169，16，193，133，108， 165
MJ $17 \varnothing$ DATA109，105， $0,133,109,1$ 65
BM 180 DATA110，24，169，16，193，1 33
KR 190 DATA110， $165,111,105,0,1$ 33
FC $2 ø \emptyset$ DATAll1， $76,45,192,96,16$ 9
SR $21 \varnothing$ DATAø，133，39，165，106，13
RS $22 \varnothing$ DATA $38,10,38,39,10,38$
XC $23 \emptyset$ DATA $39,1 \varnothing, 38,39,133,4 \varnothing$
SJ 24ø DATA165，39，133，41，165，4 Ø

PH 250 DATA10，38，39，10，38， 39
JK 260 DATA24，101，40，133，38，16 5
PS 270 DATA $39,101,41,133,39,16$ 9
JA 280 DATAØ， $24,101,38,133,108$
KG 290 DATA169，4，101，39，133，10
9
RB 3øø DATA169，0，24，101，38，133
AP $31 \varnothing$ DATAl1ø，169，216，1ø1，39， 133
CD $32 \emptyset$ DATAl11，164，105，96，32，1 78
JF $33 \emptyset$ DATA193，169，40，141，16，1 93
EX $34 \emptyset$ DATA169，Ø，133，252，169，2 5
KG 35Ø DATA133，2，96，32，160，192
RR $36 \emptyset$ DATA162，Ø，32，187，193，23 2
EP 370 DATA $224,20,208,248,96,3$ 2
GX 38 DATA160，192，162，19，32，1 87
RR $39 \emptyset$ DATA193，2ø2，16，250，96，3 2
QJ 4øØ DATA16Ø，192，162，Ø，32，19 8
HP $41 \varnothing$ DATA193，232，224，40，208， 248
AH 420 DATA $96,32,160,192,162,3$ 9
EM 430 DATA $32,198,193,202,16,2$ $5 \emptyset$
BC 440 DATA96，32，178，193，169，1
SS 450 DATA141，16，193，169， 0,13 3
HK $46 \emptyset$ DATA $251,169,40,133,2,96$
KE 470 DATA $32,229,192,162,0,32$
EP $48 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \emptyset 6,193,232,224,25$ ， 208
FB $49 \emptyset$ DATA $248,96,32,229,192,1$ 62
DC $5 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $24,32,2 \emptyset 6,193,2 \emptyset 2,1$ 6
QC $51 \emptyset$ DATA $25 \emptyset, 96, \varnothing, \varnothing, 173,12$
AC 520 DATA $3,141,17,193,240,15$
SF 530 DATA $173,17,2 \emptyset 8,48,251,1$ 73
DP 54の DATA17，2ஏ8，16，251，2の6，1 7
HG 550 DATA $193,2 ø 8,241,96,32,6$ 8
CP $56 \emptyset$ DATA $193,32,3 \emptyset, 192,76,68$
XD $57 \emptyset$ DATA193， $32,60,193,32,3 \emptyset$
KA $58 \emptyset$ DATA192， $76,6 \emptyset, 193,169,2$ 4
AX 590 DATA $56,229,252,133,252$ ， 96
BD 6 Øø DATA169，39，56，229，251，1 33
AC 610 DATA $251,96,32,229,192,1$ 62
RJ 620 DATA12，32，214，193，2б2，1 6
CR 630 DATA $25 \emptyset, 96,32,229,192,1$ 62
DE 64ø DATAØ，32，214，193，232， 22 4
BJ 650 DATA13，2ø8， $248,96,138,1$ 33
XB 66Ø DATA $252,133,251,169,4 \varnothing$ ， 141
HM 670 DATA16， $193,169,25,56, .22$ 9
BC 68 D DATA $252,56,229,252,133$ ， 2
RC 690 DATA $32,30,192,32,42,193$
DQ 7øØ DATA169，1，141，16，193，16 9
MX 710 DATA4б， $56,229,252,56,22$

MK 72ø DATA $252,133,2,32,36,192$
EQ 730 DATA $32,51,193,76,18,193$
BF 740 DATA $32,229,192,162,0,32$
QC 750 DATA1ஏ2，193，232，224，13， $2 ø 8$
FA 760 DATA $248,96,32,229,192,1$ 62
JG $77 \emptyset$ DATA12，32，1ø2，193，202，1 6
QB 78Ø DATA $25 \emptyset, 96,134,253,132$ ， 254
XR 79ø DATA169，19，76，2Ø2，241，1 34
HG 8øØ DATA251，32，3Ø，192，32， 42
XE $81 \emptyset$ DATA193，76，18，193，134， 2 51
RX 82ø DATA $32,30,192,76,18,193$ SD $83 \emptyset$ DATA134，252，32，30，192，7 6
RX $84 \emptyset$ DATA18，193，134，252，32， 3 $\emptyset$
BK 850 DATA192，32，51，193，76， 18
RB $86 \emptyset$ DATA193，193，2б2，16，250， 96

## Program 2：Crystal Clear－Demo Program

KC 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
JB $2 \emptyset X=78 \emptyset: Y=781: Z=782: F O R I=\varnothing$ TO9：A（I）$=49152+3$＊$I$ ：NEXT ： POKE5328б，Ø：POKE53281，Ø
SR $3 \varnothing$ PRINTCHRS（14）＂\｛CLR\}[4 4 \｛3 SPACES \} COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPUTE！ $\bar{p} U B .$, INC．＂
AS $4 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB $(1 \bar{\varnothing})$＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\} RESERVED"
 CLEAR IS A MACHIN̄E LANG UĀGE＂
CX 60 PRINT＂（DOWN\} ROUTINE THAT WILL SPRUCE UP YOUR BAS IC＂
MC $7 \emptyset \frac{1 C}{\text { PRINT＂}\{D O W N\} \text { AND MACHINE }}$ \｛SPACE\} LANGUAGE PROGRAMS IT ALLOWS＂；
PE $8 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{D O W N\} Y O U ~ T O ~ C L E A R ~$ THE SCREEN WITH TEN＂
AB 90 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}DIFFERENT PA TTERNS．$\{2$ SPACES \}YOU ALS O HAVE＂
DH 1øø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}CONTROL OVE R THE SPEED，PRINT CHAR ACTER，＂
SC $11 \emptyset$ PRINT＂AND THE COLOR．＂
CH $12 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ FIRST，LE T＇S LOOK AT THE PATTERN S．$\{2$ DOWN $\}$＂：GOSUB45
JB $13 \emptyset$ POKEX，3：POKEY， 32 ：POKEZ， Ø：SYSA（ $\varnothing$ ）：PRINTCHR\＄（142 ）
CQ 140 FOR $I=2$ TO 12：POKE $X, 2$ ： POKE Y，160：POKE $Z, I: J=J$ $+1: I F \quad J>9$ THEN $J=\varnothing$
HD 150 SYSA（ $\varnothing)+\mathrm{J}$＊ $3:$ NEXT I：POKE X，1：POKEY， $32:$ POKEZ，$\varnothing: S Y$ SA（9）
HC 160 PRINTCHRS（14）＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ E8크́arstal CLEAR ALLOWS YOU TO USE ANY＂
GX $17 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ （DOWN\} COLOR OR CH ARACTER AVAILABLE．THER E＂
AX $18 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ $180 W N$ \}ARE PRACTIC ALLY ENDLESS COMBINATIO NS．＂
SB 190 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}YOU CAN USE ONE ROUTINE OR TWO OR \｛SPACE\}MORE"
DB 2 صø PRINT＂IN SUCCESSION TO
\｛SPACE\}PRODUCE DAZZLING
SP $21 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ 2 DOWN\} DISPLAYS. \｛4 DOWN \} ": GOSUB45 : GOSU B48 ：POKE 53272， 21
MS 220 FOKEX，3：POKEY，120：POKEZ ，6：SYSA（1）：PRINTCHR\＄（14 2）
AD $23 \varnothing$ POKEX，3：POKEY，121：POKEZ ，14：SYSA（ø）：GOSUB48ø
XJ 24 FOR D＝1TO7：POKE X，1：POK E Y，86：POKE Z，D：SYSA（8）
FS 250 POKEX，1：POKEY，32：SYSA（9 ）：NEXTD：GOSUB480：POKE 5 3272， 23
BB 260 POKEX，2：POKEY， $95:$ POKEZ， 15：SYSA（9）
KG $27 \varnothing$ POKEX，2：POKEY，165：POKEZ ，12：SYSA（9）：GOSUB48ø
AB $28 \emptyset$ POKEX，2：POKEY，123：POKEZ ，7：SYSA（7）
BX 290 POKEX，2：POKEY，97：POKEZ， 6：SYSA（6）
EX 3øø POKEX，2：POKEY，124：POKEZ ，7：SYSA（7）：GOSUB48Ø
BB $31 \varnothing$ POKEX，1：POKEY，127：POKEZ ，1：SYSA（2）
BD 32ø POKEX，2：POKEY，32：POKEZ， Ø：SYSA（3）
QF $33 \emptyset$ POKEX，1：POKEY，127：POKEZ ，1：SYSA（3）
HC $34 \emptyset$ POKEX，2：POKEY，32：POKEZ， Ø：SYSA（2）
GJ 350 POKEX，1：POKEY，127：POKEZ ，1：SYSA（4）
CD 360 POKEX，1：POKEY，32：POKEZ， Ø：SYSA（5）：GOSUB48Ø
JH $37 \emptyset$ FORM＝1TO6：POKEX，1：POKEY ，91：POKEZ，M：SYSA（9）：NEX T
JR $38 \emptyset$ POKEX，1：POKEY，32：POKEZ， Ø：SYSA（8）
BS $39 \emptyset$ PRINTCHRS（14）＂E8
\｛6 DOWN \} \{ 3 RIGHT \} NOW WE ＇LL TAKE A JOURNE $\bar{Y}$ THRO UGH＂
BX $4 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} \{ 3 RIGHT \}TH E CHARACTER SET AT FULL SPEED 1 $\{4$ DOWN \}"
ES 410 GOSUB45 ：PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$＂CH R\＄（142）
HX $42 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO $255:$ POKE X，$\varnothing$ ：POKE Y，I：POKE Z，I：J＝J + 1：IF $J>9$ THEN $J=\emptyset$
JX 430 SYS49152＋J＊ $3:$ NEXT I
EC 440 POKE $X, 2:$ POKE $Y, 32:$ POKE Z，Ø：SYS $49152+9$＊ 3 ：POKE5 3272，21：END
PX 45 Ø PRINTSPC（6）＂\｛RVS \}\{GRN\}P RESS ANY KEY TO CONTINU E＂$\{26 \text { SPACES }\}^{\prime \prime}$
RF 46 Ø G̈ETDHS：IF DH\＄＝＂＂THEN460
RE 470 RETURN
SH 480 POKEX，2：POKEY，32：POKEZ， Ø：SYSA（9）：FORD＝1TO1øø日： NEXT
FF 490 RETURN

## Top Secret

## Article on page 76.

KC $1 \varnothing$ REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TEI PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
$\mathrm{XP} 2 \emptyset \operatorname{DIMB}(27), \mathrm{C}(27), \mathrm{D}(27): \mathrm{PRI}$ NT＂$\{C L R\}$ \｛ 3 SPACES \}COPYRI GHT 1987 COMPUTE！PUB．， \｛SPACE\} INC."
DH $3 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（1 10 ）＂ALL RIGHTS
\｛SPACE\} RESERVED": PRINT" \｛DOWN\}PLEASE WAIT... READ ING ML＂
XS 35 FORI $=\emptyset$ TO $5 \emptyset 1$ ：READW：$Z=Z+W$ ： NEXT
RD $4 \varnothing$ IFZ＜＞ 46272 THENPRINT＂ERRO R IN DATA STATEMENTS＂：ST OP
HA 5ø RESTORE：A＝PEEK（43）+256 ＊ P EEK（44）：FORI＝ØTO27：READB （I），C（I），D（I）：NEXT
SK $6 \emptyset$ DATA12，17，1，32，37，1，1，38 7，2，68，57，1
BP $7 \varnothing$ DATA $71,418,4,117,83,1,13$ 5，398，2，146，151，1，167，17 9，5，177，247，1，180，262，1
FB $8 \emptyset$ DATA $185,343,1,2 ø 1,366,1$ ， 269，353，1，212，179，1，242， $251,1,263,418,4,348,276$ ， 1
CG $9 \varnothing$ DATA $362,253,1,378,383,1$ ， 283，295，5，293，247，1，296， 262，1，3ø1，343，1，3ø6，366， 1
XC 1 1ø ${ }^{1}$ DATA $33 \varnothing, 366,1,338,353,1$ ，341，295，1
QD 110 FORI＝ATOA＋417：READW：POK EI，W：NEXT
XM 12ø FORI $=\varnothing$ TO $27: B(I)=B(I)+A$ ： $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{I})+\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{I})$ ／256）：LO＝C（I）-256 ＊HI
BX $13 \varnothing$ POKEB（I），LO： $\operatorname{POKEB}(I)+D($ I），HI：NEXT
QQ $14 \varnothing \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{C}(4) / 256): \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{C}(4$ ）-256 ＊ HI ：POKEA +324 ，LO
CD 150 $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{A}+675: \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 256): \mathrm{L}$ $\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{X}-256$＊ HI
QE $16 \emptyset$ POKE43，LO：POKE44，HI：POK EX－1， 0
EJ $17 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} TO ACTIVATE ：SYS＂A：NEW
PJ $18 \varnothing$ DATAl69， $0,16 \varnothing, 0,36,116$ ， 8ø， 6
CB 190 DATA $32,30,171,76, \varnothing, \varnothing, 32$ ， 136
EE 2øø DATA144，162，255，134，3，3 2，207， 255
SR $21 \emptyset$ DATA $36,116,8 \emptyset, 6,32,19,1$ 77，76
XH $22 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, ~ \varnothing, ~ 32,58,151,144,1$ 2，166
DM $23 \emptyset$ DATA $3,232,224,8,176,3,1$ 57，6ø
FA $24 \varnothing$ DATA $3,134,3,2 \varnothing 1,13,268$ ， 222，166
RH 250 DATA $3,232,224,8,176,8,1$ 69，$\varnothing$
FR $26 \varnothing$ DATA157，60，3，76，Ø，Ø， 169 ，$\varnothing$
EH $27 \varnothing$ DATA133， $3,169, \varnothing, 133,4,1$ 69，$\varnothing$
SC $28 \emptyset$ DATA $133,5,17 \emptyset, 16 \emptyset, \varnothing, 152$ ，24，101
BG 290 DATA $5,41,15,145,3,200,1$ 92，16
CQ 3 Øø DATA144，243，232，224，16， 176，16，236
GK $31 \varnothing$ DATA5，165，3，24，105，16，1 33， 3
AE $32 \varnothing$ DATA144，2，23ø，4，76， $0, \varnothing$ ， 165
FX 330 DATA43，24，105，4，133，5，1 65，44
KB 340 DATA133，6，144，2，230，6，1 69，$\varnothing$
CJ $35 \emptyset$ DATA160， $0,36,116,8 \varnothing, 6,3$ 2，3ø
CE 360 DATA171， $76,0,0,32,136,1$ 44，32
BS 370 DATA $228,255,240,251,201$ ，68，2ø8，2
PX $38 \emptyset$ DATA $24 \varnothing, 12 \varnothing, 201,67,2 \varnothing 8$ ， 241，169，$\varnothing$

AC 390 DATA141，96，3，169，0，141， 97， 3
EK $40 \varnothing$ DATA $32, \varnothing, \varnothing, 32, \varnothing, \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 3$ Ø
EM 410 DATA $32,0,0,10,10,10,10$ ， 24
RS $42 \emptyset$ DATA1Ø1，34，133，34，144，2 ，230， 35
QD 430 DATA $32,0,0,24,101,4,145$ ， 5
HE $44 \varnothing$ DATA $32, \varnothing, \varnothing, 76, \varnothing, \varnothing, 152,2$ 4
GM 450 DATA105，5，101，5，133，5，1 44， 2
GR $46 \emptyset$ DATA $23 \emptyset, 6,165,6,197,46$ ， 144，9
DP $47 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \boxminus 8,6,165,5,197,45$ ， 144，1
EB $48 \emptyset$ DATA $96,32, \varnothing, \varnothing, 108,96,3$ ， 169
CQ 490 DATAの，133， $3,160,0,166,3$ ， 189
CS 5øø DATA60，3，41，15，170，96，1 69，$\varnothing$
FK 510 DATA133，34，169，0，133，35 ，36，116
HX $52 \emptyset$ DATA8 $9,3,177,5,96,169,5$ ， 76
CR 53ø DATA $148,4,169,0,141,96$ ， 3，169
BA 540 DATAの，141， $97,3,32,0,0,3$ 2
FK 550 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 24 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing, 32, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， 133
DB 560 DATA $36,32, \varnothing, \varnothing, 197,36,24$ Ø， 15
SA 570 DATA $165,34,24,165,16,13$ 3，34， 144
SA $58 \emptyset$ DATA $2,23 \varnothing, 35,2 ø 1, \varnothing, 2 ø 8$ ， 234， 162
PJ $59 \varnothing$ DATAØ， $32, \varnothing, \varnothing, 24,1 \varnothing 1,4,1$ 45
DH $6 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA5， $32, \varnothing, \varnothing, 76, \varnothing, \varnothing, 41$
AH 610 DATA $240,133,4,32, \varnothing, \varnothing, 41$ ， 15
EC $62 \emptyset$ DATA96，23Ø，3，165，3，41，7 ， 133
MH $63 \varnothing$ DATA $3,32, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2 ø \varnothing, 96,14 \varnothing$ ， $8 \varnothing$
CA 64ø DATA3，138，168，36，116，8ø ，5，177
FF $65 \emptyset$ DATA $34,76, \varnothing, \varnothing, 32,176,4$ ， 172
SD 66Ø DATA8ø， $3,96,8 \emptyset, 65,83,83$ ， 87
EA $67 \varnothing$ DATA $79,82,68,63,32,0,13$ ， 18
BK $68 \emptyset$ DATA67，146，79，68，69，82， 47，18
QG 690 DATA68， $146,69,67,79,68$ ， 69，82，63， 0

## Poster Printer

Commodore 128，Plus／4，and 16 users see instructions in article on page 62 before typing in．
KC 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
BM $2 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(6553 \varnothing)=5$ THENBANK 1 5
DC 3ø POKE56，59：POKE55，Ø：CLR：C $\mathrm{H}=15360$ ：DIM $\mathrm{B}(8,8)$ ：OPEN 4 ，4，$\varnothing$ ：GOSUB74ø
MH $40 \mathrm{BH}=5: \mathrm{BW}=3:$ REM BANNER PIX EL HEIGHT（ $1-1 \varnothing$ ）AND WID TH（1－）
XB 50 PW＝1：REM SINGLE－PAGE PIX EL WIDTH（1－2）
XG $6 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 SPACES\}COP

YRIGHT 1987 COMPUTEI PUB ．，INC．＂
GH 76 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE \} RESERVED"
QG 8 Ø PRINTTAB（11）＂\｛5 DOWN\}POS TER PRINTER＂
XE $9 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（11）＂\｛DOWN\}1. BA NNER＂
KK 1øø PRINTTAB（11）＂\｛DOWN\}2. S INGLE PAGE＂
SC 110 PRINTTAB（11）＂\｛DOWN\}3. F ORM FEED＂
PQ $12 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（11）＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ 4．E XIT PROGRAM＂
XH 130 GETAS：IFAS＜＂ 1 ＂ORAS＞＂ $4 " T$ HEN13ø
RH $14 \varnothing$ ONASC（AS）－48GOTO17ø，41ø ，150，160
FF 150 PRINT\＃4，CHR\＄（12）：GOTO60 ：REM FORM FEED
DH 160 PRINT\＃4：CLOSE4：PRINT＂
\｛CLR\}": END
SG $17 \varnothing$ PRINT＂${ }^{\prime}$ CLR $\}$ PLEASE ENTER THE MESSAGE TO＂；
BQ 180 AS＝＂＂：PRINT＂BE PRINTED ＂：INPUTAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN6 $\varnothing$
QC 190 LP＝LEN（AS）
GM 2øø FORC＝1TOLP：GOSUB21ø：NEX T：GOTO6ஏ
GH $210 \mathrm{x} \$=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{C}, 1): \mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{ASC}($ X§）
GJ $22 \varnothing$ GOSUB33 $20: \mathrm{CS}=\mathrm{CH}+\mathrm{SC}$＊ 8
RC 23ø FORI＝ØTO7：A（I）$=\operatorname{PEEK}$（CS + I）：NEXT
XK 24ø FORBI＝7TOøSTEP－1
HQ 250 L1 $\$=$ LEFT $\$("\{36$ SPACES $\} "$ ，$(8 \varnothing-8 * B H) / 2)$
XK 260 FORBY＝7TO日STEP－1：IFA（BY ）AND $2 \uparrow$ BITHEN $29 \varnothing$
EG 270 L1 \＄＝L1\＄＋LEFT\＄（＂ （10 SPACES\}", BH)
ED $28 \emptyset$ GOTO 2 øø
HC 290 L1 \＄＝L1 \＄＋LEFT $\$(" * * * * * * * * ~$ ＊＊＂，BH）
DG $3 \varnothing 0$ NEXTBY
MD $31 \varnothing$ FORA $=1$ TOBW：PRINT\＃4，L1\＄： NEXT
MP $32 \emptyset$ NEXTBI：RETURN
CB 33ø IFSC＜32THENSC＝128：RETUR N
XA $34 \varnothing$ IFSC $<64$ THENRETURN
RM 35 Ø IFSC $<96$ THENSC＝SC－64：RET URN
RQ 360 IFSC $<128$ THENSC＝$=S C-32$ ：RE TURN
JS $37 \varnothing$ IFSC $<16 \varnothing$ THENSC $=128$ ：RETU RN
SP $38 \varnothing$ IFSC $<192$ THENSC＝SC－64：RE TURN
RJ 390 IFSC＜255THENSC＝SC－128：R ETURN
DF $4 ø \emptyset \mathrm{SC}=94$ ：RETURN
PS 410 NC＝8： IFPW $=2$ THENNC $=4$
MK $42 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{C L R$ \} $\{2$ DOWN\} ENTE R UP TO 5 LINES WITH＂NC ＂LETTERS OR＂
HC $43 \varnothing$ PRINT＂LESS PER LINE（CA RRIAGE RETURN TO QUIT） \｛DOWN \}"
GE 44ø FORA＝1TO5：L1\＄＝＂＂：PRINT＂ ENTER LINE＂；A：INPUTLL\＄
RK $45 \emptyset$ IFA＝1ANDL1 $\$="$＂THENA $=5: N$ EXT：GOTO6
GE 46 IFL1 $\$="$＂THENA $=5$ ：NEXT：GO TO48ø
CF $47 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{L} \$(\mathrm{~A})=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{~L} 1 \$, \mathrm{NC})$ ：NEXT
RG $480 \mathrm{~W}=12$＊ $\mathrm{L}: \mathrm{W} 1=\mathrm{INT}((60-\mathrm{W}) / 2)$ ＋5
BH 49ø FORW＝1TOW1：PRINT\＃4：NEXT
MQ 50ø FORX＝1TOL：GOSUB51ø：NEXT ：GOTO60
RQ $51 \varnothing \operatorname{LL}=\operatorname{LEN}(\operatorname{LS}(X)): F O R X 1=1 T O$

LL
SF $52 \sigma$ W\＄＝MIDS（LS（X），X1，1）：SC＝ ASC（W\＄）
AA 530 GOSUB33
SX 54の CS＝CH＋SC＊8
CK 55 б $\mathrm{FORX} 2=$ ØTO7： $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2)=\mathrm{PEE}$ $\mathrm{K}(\mathrm{CS}+\mathrm{X} 2)$
MJ $56 \emptyset$ NEXTX2，X1
 2））／2）：REM LL＊2 FOR \＃S PACES BETWEEN ADJOINING CHARS
AX $58 \emptyset$ PL $\$=" "$
CJ 59Ø IFLC＝ØTHEN61Ø
AX 6øø FORXI＝1TOLC： $\mathrm{PL} \$=\mathrm{PL} \$+"$＂ ：NEXT
GG $61 \emptyset$ SL $\$=P L \$$
FA 62ø FORX2＝øTO7：FORX1＝1TOLL
BA 630 FORBI＝7TOØSTEP－1
KS $64 \emptyset \operatorname{IFB}(\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2)$ AND $2 \uparrow$ iITHEN 66 $\varnothing$
FA 650 PL $\$=$ PL $\$+$ LEFTS（ ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ \｛2 SPACES $\}^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{PW}$ ）：GOTO67ø ：REM PIXEL WIDTH IN THI $S$ LINE AND NEXT
JM 660 PL $\$=\mathrm{PL} \$+\operatorname{LEFT} \$\left({ }^{(* * * ", ~ P W)}\right.$
XG 670 NEXTBI
HM $68 \emptyset$ PLS＝PLS＋＂ 2 SPACES $\}$＂：RE M \＃SPACES BETWEEN ADJO INING CHARACTERS
XF 69 NEXTXI
PS 7 Øø PRINT\＃4，PLS
FR 710 PL $\$=S L \$$
FG 720 NEXTX2
PF 73 Ø FORA＝1TO4：PRINT\＃4：NEXT： RETURN：REM SPACES BETWE EN TEXT LINES
JS $740 \mathrm{I}=151 \varnothing 4$ ：REM LOCATE UPPE RCASE IN RAM
EP $75 \emptyset$ READA：IFA $=-1$ THENSYS $151 \varnothing$ 4：RETURN
BA $76 \emptyset$ POKEI，A：$I=I+1:$ GOTO 750
GC $77 \emptyset$ REM 64 CHARACTER MOVE R OUTINE
FX 78 DATA $169,268,133,252,16$ 9，60，133，254，169，$\varnothing$
SC 790 DATA $133,251,133,253,12$ Ø，165，1，41，251，133
QE 8øø DATA $1,162,4,160,0,177$ ， $251,145,253,2 ø \varnothing$
DP $81 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \emptyset 8,249,230,252,23$ Ø，254，2б2，2ø8，242，165
MJ $82 \emptyset$ DATA $1,9,4,133,1,88,96$ ， $-1$

## BEFORE TYPING ．．．

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZEITE Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Subprograms For The 64

See instructions in article on page 68 before typing in．

## Program 1： 64 Subprograms

$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { ø8ø1：} 0 \mathrm{C} & \text { ø8 } & \text { Ø1 } & \text { Øの } & 9 \mathrm{E} & 2 \emptyset & 32 & 30 & 43\end{array}$ ø8ø9：36 32 øの ดฮ øø А9 ØА 85 Ø1 Ø811：2C A9 Øø 8D ØØ ØA A9 22 18 ஏ819：Aø ஏ8 8D ø8 03 8C 99 Ø3 øD ø821：60 2の 73 ØØ C9 CB FØ 日E 45 Ø829：C9 8 0 FØ ØD C9 88 FØ ØC 8B Ø831： $20 \quad 79$ Øø 4C E7 A7 4C 43 2E ø839：ø8 4C E4 ø8 4C 11 Ø9 øø 36
ø841：øø øø 2073 øø c9 22 Fの E8 ø849：ø8 C6 7B 2079 øø 4C E7 CC ø851：A7 АØ øø 2073 øø C9 22 Bø ब859：F0 0799 3D 03 C8 4C 54 D2 ø861：ø8 EA 8С 3C Ø3 A0 øø B9 D9 ø869：2B øø 9950 ø3 Cø 17 Fg 81 ø871：04 C8 4C 68 ø8 A9 øø 8D 3A Ø879：ø0 СØ АØ øø В9 8В 089973 Ø881：2B øø Cø $17 \mathrm{Fg} 1 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{C8} 4 \mathrm{C} 86$ 0889：7D 08 Ø1 Cø 03 Cø 03 Cø 68 ø891：Ø3 Cの øø Dø øø DØ øø Dø 74 ø899：øø øø øø øø øø сの øø øø AC Ø8A1：øø Cø A5 7A A4 7B 850561 ø8A9：84 ø6 A9 FF 85 ø2 A9 ø2 3 C ø8B1：A2 ø8 Aの øø $2 \varnothing$ BA FF AD C2 ø8B9：3C 03 A2 3D AØ Ø3 20 BD DF Ø8C1：FF A9 ดø A2 ø1 Aø Cø 2092 Ø8C9：D5 FF A5 AE A4 AF 85 2D $8 \varnothing$ ø8D1：84 $2 \mathrm{EE} 85 \begin{array}{llllll} & 2 F & 84 & 30 & 85 & 31 \\ 74\end{array}$ ø8D9：84 32 2ø 33 A5 $2 \varnothing$ 8E A6 61 Ø8E1：4C AE A7 A5 62 C 9 FF Dø 1B Ø8E9：21 A5 05 A4 0685 7A 84 9E ø8F1：7B Aø øø B9 $5 \varnothing$ Ø3 99 2B $7 \varnothing$ ø8F9：øØ Cø 17 Fø ø4 C8 4C F4 FC
 6909：E7 A7 20 79 øø 4C E7 A7 3D ஏ911：A5 ø2 C9 FF F0 ø6 2079 ø9 Ø919：ø0 4C E7 A7 2073 øø C9 4E ஏ921：2E FØ Ø9 209109209833 Ø929：09 4C 32 Ø9 $85 \quad 97 \quad 2073$ E7 Ø931：øø $2 \varnothing 79$ Øø 20 8B Bø A5 Bø Ø939：47 A4 $48 \quad 85$ ø3 $84 \quad \varnothing 4$ A5 51 0941：02 C9 FF Fø Ø6 $2 \emptyset 91$ Ø9 B2 Ø949：2Ø 98 ø9 $2 \varnothing 79$ øб C9 B2 C6 0951：DØ C4 A5 97 C9 2E FØ 66 1A 0959：20 73 øø 4C 67 ø9 E6 97 E1 0961：20 $91 \quad 092098$ 09 2073 A7 9969：øØ $2 \varnothing$ 8B BØ A5 47 A4 48 DB ø971：2ø A2 BB A5 Ø3 A4 048546 Ø979：49 84 4A $2 \varnothing$ Dø BB A5 ø2 5 F 0981：C9 FF F0 ø6 2091092070 Ø989：98 ø9 $2 \varnothing 79$ Ø0 4С E7 A7 6E Ø991：A5 ø2 49 FF 85 Ø2 60 Aด B5 Ø999：øø в9 2В øб 8595 в9 50 C5 99A1：03 99 2B Øб A5 959950 08 Ø9А9：ø3 Cø $17 \mathrm{Fg} 04 \mathrm{C8} 4 \mathrm{C}$ 9A D5 ஏ9B1：ø9 6ø øø øø øø øб ø0 øø 6ø

## Program 2： 64 Subprograms－ BASIC Demo

KC 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
HE $2 \emptyset$ PRINTCHR（14）＂\｛CLR\}(BLK) \｛3 SPACES \}COPYRIGHT 1987 COMPUTE 1 P̄UB．，INC．＂
RR 3 р PRINTTAB（1 $\bar{\varnothing}$ ）＂ALL ${ }^{-R I G H T S}$ ［SPACE］RESERVED＂
RG 40 PRINT＂$\{\overline{2}$ DOWN $\}$ THIS WILL \｛SPACE\}DEMONSTRATE THE A BILITY OF\｛4 SPACES\}SUBPR OGRAMS TO PASS＂；
DS 50 PRINT＂VARIABLES BETWEEN \｛3 SPACES\}TWO PROGRAMS."
PJ 60 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}WE WILL BEGI N BY ENTERIN $\bar{G}$ A NUMBER．． ．＂：INPUTA
CX $7 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\}WE WILL NOW \｛SPACE\}CALL $\bar{A}$ SUBROUTINE TO 8 SPACES $\}$ MULTIPLY TH IS NUMBER BY 1øø．＂
GP $8 \varnothing$ GOSUB17ø
RB 90 GO＂SUBI＂
AC 10ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}NOW \｛SPACE\} THAT WE'RE BĀCK, LET＇S DISPLAY THE \｛2 SPACES RESULT．＂
DM $11 \varnothing$ PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }\} \text { YOUR NUMBER }}$ ＊ $1 \varnothing 0=" \mathrm{~A} "\{\bar{L} E F T\} . ": P R I$ NT：GOSUB17ø
EC $12 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ NOW LET＇S TAKE SEVERAL NUMBERS，
\｛SPACE\}AND $\{5$ SPACES \}AVE RAGE THEM OUT WITH THE＂ ；
AS $13 \varnothing$ PRINT＂VARIABLE JUST＂： P RINT＂RETURNED．＂：INPUTB， C，D，E
HK 140 PRINT＂${ }^{(D O W N\} W E}$ WILL NOW CALL THE NEX̄T SUBROUTI NE．．．＂：GO＂SUB2＂
AG 150 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}THE ANSWER \｛SPACE\}TO OU $\bar{R}$ PROBLEM I S＂A＂$\{$ LEFT $\}$ ．＂
MX 160 END
PQ $17 \varnothing$ FORI $=\emptyset T O 25 \varnothing 0: N E X T: R E T U R$ N

## Program 3： 64 Subprograms－ Subprogram 1

BQ 10 PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$ \｛ 2 DOWN $\}$ WE AR E NOW IN THE SUBROUTINE \｛SPACE\}THAT WILL
\｛2 SPACES\}MULTIPLY OUR N UMBER．＂
AD $2 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}WE WILL CLEA R VARIABLES TO SHOW THE \｛SPACE\}MAINPROGRAM WILL \｛SPACE］NOT BE＂；
GB $3 \emptyset$ PRINT＂AFFECTED．＂：CLR
BK 40 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}FIRST, WE MU ST PASS THE V̄ARIABLE．＂
HE $5 \emptyset$ LET．A＝A：REM ASSIGN LOCA L＇$A$＇THE VALUE OF THE M AIN PROGRAM＇A＇
FC $60 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{A}$＊1øø：REM＇LET＇NOT RE QUIRED HERE
MF $7 \varnothing$ LETA＝．B：REM SEND THE VA LUE BACK TO THE MAIN PRO GRAM
HK $8 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}AFTER YOU HI T ANY KEY，WE WILL RETUR N TOTHE MAIN PROGRAM．＂
SH 9ø GETZS：IFZ $\$=$＂＂THEN9ø
CP 100 END

## Program 4： 64 Subprograms－ Subprogram 2

XA 10 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}WE AR E NOW IN THE SECOND ROUT INE．HERE $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ WE WI Ll averrage out the＂；
PA $2 \emptyset$ PRINT＂NUMBERS THAT （ 4 SPACES \}WERE INPUT, IN CLUDING THE FIRST NUMBER

CP $3 \varnothing$ PRINT＂WE MULTIPLIED．＂：PR INT＂\｛DOWN\}AGAIN, LET'S C LEAR VARIAB̄LES．＂：CLR
RC $4 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}NOW TO GET T HE VALUES．．．＂
BQ 50 LET．$A=A: L E T \cdot B=B: L E T \cdot C=C:$ LET．D＝D：LET ．E＝E
EK $60 \mathrm{AN}=(\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{E}) / 5:$ REM SIN CE THIS IS A LOCAL FUNCT ION，＇LET＇IS NOT USED
RG $7 \emptyset$ LETA $=$ ．AN：REM SEND VALUE BACK TO THE MAIN PROGRA M
FG $8 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}HIT ANY KEY \｛SPACE\}TO GO BACK."
SH 9ø GETZ\＄：IFZ\＄＝＂＂THEN9ø
CP 1 Øø END

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# How To Type In COMPUTE＇＇s Gazette Programs 

Each month，COMPUTE！＇s Gazette publishes programs for the Com－ modore 128,64 ，Plus $/ 4$ ，and 16. Each program is clearly marked by title and version．Be sure to type in the correct version for your ma－ chine．All 64 programs run on the 128 in 64 mode．Be sure to read the instructions in the corresponding article．This can save time and elim－ inate any questions which might arise after you begin typing．

We frequently publish two programs designed to make typing easier：The Automatic Proofreader， and MLX，designed for entering machine language programs．

When entering a BASIC pro－ gram，be especially careful with DATA statements as they are ex－ tremely sensitive to errors．A mis－ typed number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to＂lock up＂（you＇ll have no control over the computer）．If this happens，the only recourse is to turn your computer off then on，erasing what was in memory．So be sure to save a pro－ gram before you run it．If your com－ puter crashes，you can always reload the program and look for the error．

| When You Read：$\text { \{CLR\} }$ | ：Press： |  | See： |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SHIFT | CLR／HOME | 郘 |
| ［HOME］ |  | CLR／HOME | 器 |
| （UP） | SHIFT | $\dagger$ CRSR | 曲 |
| \｛DOWN |  | $\dagger$ CRSR $\downarrow$ | H．a |
| \｛LEFT\} | SHIFT | $\leftarrow$ CRSR $\rightarrow$ |  |
| \｛RIGHT\} |  | $\square$ CRSR $\rightarrow$ | $\ldots$ |
| \｛RVS\} | CTRL | 9 | 楽 |
| \｛OFF\} | CTRL | 0 |  |
| （BLK） | CTRL | 1 |  |
| \｛WHT\} | CTRL | 2 | Fime |
| \｛RED \} | CTRL | 3 | ＋2 |
| \｛CYN \} | CTRL | 4 | 曲 |

## Special Characters

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control charac－ ters．To facilitate typing in any pro－ grams from the GAZETTE，use the following listing conventions．

The most common type of con－ trol characters in our listings appear as words within braces：\｛DOWN \} means to press the cursor down key；$\{5$ SPACES $\}$ means to press the space bar five times．

To indicate that a key should be shifted（hold down the SHIFT key while pressing another key）， the character is underlined．For ex－ ample，A means hold down the SHIFT key and press A．You may see strange characters on your screen，but that＇s to be expected．If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces （for example，$\{8 \underline{A}\}$ ），type the key as many times as indicated（in our example，enter eight SHIFTed A＇s）．

If a key is enclosed in special brackets， $\mathbb{Z}$ ，hold down the Commodore key（at the lower left corner of the keyboard）and press the indicated character．

Rarely，you＇ll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces．

This can be entered on the Commo－ dore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces．For example，$\{A\}$ means to press CTRL－A．

## The Quote Mode

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys，often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control．This is seen in examples such as \｛LEFT\}, and \{HOME $\}$ in the program listings．The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode．

Once you press the quote key， you＇re in quote mode．This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it．You＇ll see a reverse video charac－ ter（a graphics symbol for cursor left）．In this case，you can use the DELete key to back up and edit the line．Type another quote and you＇re out of quote mode．If things really get confusing，you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN． Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it．


When You Read：Press：See：


For Commodore 64 Only



# The Automatic Proofreader 

Philip 1. Nelson

"The Automatic Proofreader" helps you type in program listings for the 128, 64, Plus/4, and 16 and prevents nearly every kind of typing mistake.

Type in the Proofreader exactly as listed. Since the program can't check itself, type carefully to avoid mistakes. Don't omit any lines, even if they contain unfamiliar commands. After finishing, save a copy or two on disk or tape before running it. This is important because the Proofreader erases the BASIC portion of itself when you run it, leaying only the machine language portion in memory.

Next, type RUN and press RETURN. After announcing which computer it's running on, the Proofreader displays the message Proofreader Active". Now you're ready to type in a BASIC program.

Every time you finish typing a line and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a two-letter checksum in the upper-left comer of the screen. Compare this result with the two-letter checksum printed to the left of the line in the program listing. If the letters match, it's almost cerfain the line was typed correctly. If the letters don't match, check for your mistake and correct the line.

The Proofreader ignores spaces not enclosed in quotes, so you can omit or add spaces between keywords and still see a matching checksum. However, since spaces inside quotes are almost always significant, the Proofreader pays attention to them. For example, 10 PRINT"THIS IS BASIC" will generate a different checksum than 10 PRINT"THIS ISBA SIC".

A common typing error is transpo-sition-typing two successive characters in the wrong order, like PIRNT instead of PRINT or 64378 instead of 64738. The Proofreader is sensitive to the position of each character within the line and thus catches transposition errors.

The Proofreader does not accept keyword abbreviations (for example, ? instead of PRINT). If you prefer to use abbreviations, you can still check the line by LISTing it after typing it in, moving the cursor back to the line, and pressing RETURN. LISTing the line
substitutes the full keyword for the abbreviation and allows the Proofreader to work properly. The same technique works for rechecking programs you've already typed in.

If you're using the Proofreader on the Commodore 128, Plus/4, or 16, do not perform any GRAPHIC commands while the Proofreader is active. When you perform a command like GRAPHIC 1, the computer moves everything at the start of BASIC program space-including the Proofreader-to another memory area, causing the Proofreader to crash. The same thing happens if you run any program with a GRAPHIC command while the Proofreader is in memory.

Though the Proofreader doesn't interfere with other BASIC operations, it's a good idea to disable it before running another program. However, the Proofreader is purposely difficulf to dislodge: It's not affected by tape or disk operations, or by pressing RUN/ STOP-RESTORE. The simplest way to disable it is to turn the computer off then on. A gentler method is to SYS to the computer's built-in reset routine (SYS 65341 for the 128, 64738 for the 64, and 65526 for the Plus / 4 and 16). These reset routines erase any program in memory, so be sure to save the program you're typing in before entering the SYS command.

If you own a Commodore 64, you may already have wondered whether the Proofreader works with other programming utilities like "MetaBASIC. The answer is generally yes, if you're using a 64 and activate the Proofreader after installing the other utility. For example, first load and activate MetaBASIC, then load and run the Proofreader.

When using the Proofreader with another utility, you should disable both programs before running a BASIC program. While the Proofreader seems unaffected by most utilities, there's no way to promise that it will work with any and every combination of utilities you might want to use. The more utilities activated, the more fragile the system becomes.

## The New Automatic Proofreader

10 VEC $=$ РЕEK $(772)+256+$ PEEK ( 773 ) $: \mathrm{LO}=43: \mathrm{HI}=44$

20 PRINT "AUTOMATIC PROOEREADE $R$ FOR ", :IF VEC $=42364$ THEN (SPACEJPRINT "C-64"
36 IF VEC $=50556$ THEN PRINT "VI c-20"
40 IF VEC 35158 TBEN GRAPHIC C LR:PRINT "PLUS/4 \& 16 "
50 IF VEC $=17165$ THEN LO $=45 ; H 1=$ 46: GRAPHIC CLR:PRINT"128"
$60 \mathrm{SA}=(\operatorname{PEEK}($ LO $)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))+$ 6: $\mathrm{ADR}=\mathrm{SA}$
70 FOR $J=0$ TO 166:READ BYT:POK E ADR, $B Y T: A D R=A D R+1 ; C H K=C H K$ $+\mathrm{BYT}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
80 IF CHK $>20670$ THEN PRINT "t ERROR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA Statements": end
90 EOR $J=1$ TO 5 : READ RE, LE, HF: $\mathrm{RS}=\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{RE}: \mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RS} / 256): \mathrm{LB}=$ RS-( $256 *$ B $)$
100 CHK $=$ CHK + RF + LE + HE $:$ POKE $S A+L$ F,LB: POKE SA+HE, HB;NEXT
110 IE CHK 222054 THEN PRLNT *ERROR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND (SPACE) Check FINAL LINE"; EN D
120 POKE SA+149, PEEK (772):POKE SA 156 , PEEK ( 773 )
130 IF YEC $=17165$ THEN POKE SA+ 14,22:POKE SA $+18,23$ :POKESA + 29,224:POKESA+139,224
140 PRINT CHRS ( 147 ): CHRS ( 17 ), ? PROOFREADER ACTIVE": SYS SA
150 POKE HI, $\operatorname{PEEK}(H I)+1$, POKE ( P EEK (LO) $+256 \times$ PEEK (HI) $)-1,0: \mathrm{N}$ Ew
160 DATA $120,169,73,141,4,3,16$ 9,3,141,5,3
170 DATA $88,96,165,20,133,167$. $165,21,133,168,169$
180 DATA $0,141, \varnothing, 255,162,31,18$ $1,199,157,227,3$
190 DATA $202,16,248,169,19,32$. $210,255,169,18,32$
200 DATA $216,255,160,0,132,180$ ,132,176,136,230,180
210 DATA $200,185,0,2,240,46,20$ $1,34,2$ 28, 8,72
220 DATA $165,176,73,255,133,17$ $6,104,72,201,32,208$
230 DATA $7,165,176,208,3,104,2$ ब8, $226,1 \varnothing 4,166,18 \varnothing$
246 DATA $24,165,167,121,0,2,13$ $3,167,165,168,165$
250 DATA $0,133,168,202,208,239$ , 240, 202,165,167,69
260 DATA $168,72,41,15,168,185$, $211,3,32,216,255$
270 DATA $164,74,74,74,74,168,1$ $85,211,3,32,210$
280 DATA $255,162,31,183,227,3$, $149,199,202,16,248$
290 DATA $169,146,32,210,255,76$ , $86,137,65,66,67$
300 DATA $68,69,70,71,72,74,75$. $77,86,81,82,83,88$
316 DATA $13,2,7,167,31,32,151$. $116,117,151,128,129,167,136$ .137

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# , ${ }^{\text {Machine Language Entry Program }}$ For Commodore 64 and 128 

Ottis R. Cowper, Technical Editor
"MLX" is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of machine language programs. Included are versions for the Commodore 64 and 128.

Type in and save some copies of whichever version of MLX is appropriate for your computer (you'll want to use it to enter future ML programs from COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE). Program 1 is for the Commodore 64, and Program 2 is for the 128 ( 128 MLX can also be used to enter Commodore 64 ML programs for use in 64 mode). When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run MLX. It asks you for a starting address and an ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing.

If you're unfamiliar with machine language, the addresses (and all other values you enter in MLX) may appear strange. Instead of the usual decimal numbers you're accustomed to, these numbers are in hexadecimal-a base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadecimal-hex for short-includes the numerals 0-9 and the letters A-F. But don't worryeven if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you enter the starting and ending addresses, you'll be offered the option of clearing the workspace. Choose this option if you're starting to enter a new listing. If you're continuing a listing that's partially typed from a previous session, don't choose this option.

A functions menu will appear. The first option in the menu is ENTER DATA. If you're just starting to type in a program, pick this. Press the E key, and type the first number in the first line of the program listing. If you've al ready typed in part of a program, type the line number where you left off typing at the end of the previous session (be sure to load the partially completed program before you resume entry). In any case, make sure the address youenter corresponds to the address of a line in the listing you are entering. Otherwise, you'll be unable to enter the data correctly. If you pressed E by mistake, you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN alone when asked for the address. (You can get back to the menu from most options by pressing RETURN with no other input.)

## Entering A Listing

Once you're in Enter mode, MLX prints the address for each program line for you. You then type in all nine numbers on that line, beginning with the first two-digit number after the colon (i). Each line represents eight data bytes and a checksum. Although an MLXformat listing appears similar to the "hex dump" listings from a machine language monitor program, the extra checksum number on the end allows MLX to check your typing. Commodore 128 users can enter the data from an MLX listing using the built-in monitor if the rightmost column of data is omitted, but we recommend against it. It's much easier to let MLX do the proofreading and error checking for you.)

When you enter a line, MLX recalculates the checksum from the eight bytes and the address and compares this value to the number from the ninth column. If the yalues match, you'll hear a bell tone, the data will be added to the workspace area, and the prompt for the next line of data will appear. But if MLX detects a typing error, you'll hear a low buzz and see an error message. The line will then be redisplayed for editing.

## Invalid Characters Banned

Only a few keys are active while you're entering data, so you may have to unlearn some habits. You do not type spaces between the columns; MLX automatically inserts these for you. You do not press RETURN after typing the last number in a line; MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit.

Only the numerals 0-9 and the letters A-E can be typed in. If you press any other key (with some exceptions noted below), you'll hear a warning buzz. To simplify typing, 128 MLX redefines the function keys and + and keys on the numeric keypad so that you can enter data one-handed. (The 64 version incorporates the keypad modification from the March 1986 "Bug Swatter" column, lines 485-487.) In either case, the keypad is active only while entering data. Addresses must be entered with the normal letter and number keys. The figures above show the keypad configurations for each version.

MLX checks for transposed characters. If you're supposed to type in A0 and instead enter OA, MLX will catch your mistake. There is one error that

64 MLX Keypad


128 MLX Keypad

| A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (E1) | (F3) | (E5) | (F7) |


| 7 | 8 | 9 | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $(+)$ |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | F |
|  |  |  | $(-)$ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | E |
|  |  |  | N |
|  | 0 |  | T |
|  |  |  | R |

can slip past MLX: Because of the checksum formula used, MLX won't notice if you accidentally type FF in place of 00 , and yice yersa. And there's a very slim chance that you could garble a line and still end up with a combination of characters that adds up to the proper checksum. However, these mistakes should not occur if you take reasonable care while entering data.

## Editing Features

To correct typing mistakes before finishing a line, use the INST /DEL key to delete the character to the left of the cursor. (The cursor-left key also deletes.) If you mess up a line really badly, press CLR/HOME to start the line over. The RETURN key is also active, but only before any data is typed on a line. Pressing RETURN at this point returns you to the command menu. After you type a character of data, MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line. Remember, you can press CLR/HOME to quickly get to a line

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number prompt.
More editing features are available when correcting lines in which MLX has detected an error. To make corrections in a line that MLX has redisplayed for editing, compare the line on the screen with the one printed in the listing, then move the cursor to the mistake and type the correct key. The cursor left and right keys provide the normal cursor controls. (The INST/ DEL key now works as an alternative cursor-left key.) You cannot move left beyond the first character in the line. If you try to move beyond the rightmost character, you'll reenter the line. During editing, RETURN is active; pressing it tells MLX to recheck the line. You can press the CLR/HOME key to clear the entire line if you want to start from scratch, or if you want to get to a line number prompt to use RETURN to get back to the menu.

## Display Data

The second menu choice, DISPLAY DATA, examines memory and shows the contents in the same format as the program listing (including the checksum). When you press D, MLX asks you for a starting address. Be sure that the starting address you give corresponds to a line number in the listing. Otherwise, the checksum display will be meaningless. MLX displays program lines until it reaches the end of the program, at which point the menu is redisplayed. You can pause the display by pressing the space bar. (MLX finishes printing the current line before halting.) Press space again to restart the display. To break out of the display and get back to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN.

## Other Menu Options

Two more menu selections let you save programs and load them back into the computer. These are SAVE FILE and LOAD FILE; their operation is quite straightforward. When you press S or L, MLX asks you for the filename. You'll then be asked to press either D or T to select disk or tape.

You'll notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save (save only for the 128 version). Don't panic; this is normal behavior. MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of using the usual LOAD and SAVE commands ( 128 MLX makes use of BLOAD). Disk users should also note that the drive prefix 0 : is automatically added to the filename (line 750 in 64 MLX ), so this should not be included when entering the name. This also precludes the use of @ for Save-with-Replace, so remember to give each version you save a different
name. The 128 version makes up for this by giving you the option of scratching the existing file if you want to reuse a filename.

Remember that MLX saves the entire workspace area from the starting address to the ending address, so the save or load may take longer than you might expect if you've entered only a small amount of data from a long listing. When saving a partially completed listing, make sure to note the address where you stopped typing so you'll know where to resume entry when you reload.

MLX reports the standard disk or tape error messages if any problems are detected during the save or load. (Tape users should bear in mind that Commodore computers are never able to detect errors during a save to tape.) MLX also has three special load error messages: INCORRECT STARTING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load does not have the starting address you specified when you ran MLX; LOAD ENDED AT address, which means the file you're trying to load ends before the ending address you specified when you started MLX; and TRUNCATED AT ENDING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load extends beyond the ending address you specified when you started MLX. If you see one of these messages and feel certain that you've loaded the right file, exit and rerun MLX, being careful to enter the correct starting and ending addresses.

The 128 version also has a CATALOG DISK option so you can view the contents of the disk directory before saving or loading.

The QUIT menu option has the obvious effect-it stops MLX and enters BASIC. The RUN/STOP key is disabled, so the Q option lets you exit the program without turning off the computer. (Of course, RUN/STOP-RESTORE also gets you out.) You'll be asked for verification; press $Y$ to exit to BASIC, or any other key to return to the menu. After quitting, you can type RUN again and reenter MLX without losing your data, as long as you don't use the clear workspace option.

## The Finished Product

When you've finished typing all the data for an ML program and saved your work, you're ready to see the results. The instructions for loading and using the finished product vary from program to program. Some ML programs are designed to be loaded and run like BASIC programs, so all you need to type is LOAD "filename", 8 for disk (DLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename" for tape, and then RUN. Such
programs will usually have a starting address of 0801 for the 64 or 1C01 for the 128 . Other programs must be reloaded to specific addresses with a command such as LOAD "filename", 8,1 for disk (BLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename", 1,1 for tape, then started with a SYS to a particular memory address. On the Commodore 64, the most common starting address for such programs is 49152 , which corresponds to MLX address C000. In either case, you should always refer to the article which accompanies the ML listing for information on loading and running the program.

## An Ounce Of Prevention

By the time you finish typing in the data for a long ML program, you may have several hours invested in the project. Don't take chances-use our "Automatic Proofreader" to type the new MLX, and then test your copy thoroughly before first using it to enter any significant amount of data. Make sure all the menu options work as they should. Enter fragments of the program starting at several different addresses, then use the Display option to verify that the data has been entered correctly. And be sure to test the Save and Load options several times to ensure that you can recall your work from disk or tape. Don't let a simple typing error in the new MLX cost you several nights of hard work.

## Program 1: MLX For Commodore 64

SS 10 REM VERSION 1.1: LINES 8 $30,95 \varnothing$ MODIFIED, LINES 4 85-487 ADDED
EK 1øø POKE 56,50:CLR:DIM INS, $I, J, A, B, A S, B S, A(7), N \$$
DM 110 C4=48:C6=16:C7=7: $\mathrm{Z2}=2: Z$ $4=254: Z 5=255: Z 6=256: Z 7=$ 127
CJ $12 \varnothing$ FA $=\operatorname{PEEK}(45)+Z 6 * \operatorname{PEEK}(46)$ : BS = PEEK (55) $+\mathrm{Z6}$ *PEEK ( 56 ):H\$="ø123456789ABCDEF"
SB $13 \varnothing$ R $\$=\operatorname{CHRS}(13): L \$="\{L E F T\} "$ $: S \$="$ " $: \mathrm{D} S=\operatorname{CHRS}(2 \theta): Z S=$ CHRS (ब) : T $\$="\{13$ RIGHT $\} "$
CQ $140 \mathrm{SD}=54272: \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{SD}$ TO SD +23:POKE I, $\varnothing$ :NEXT:POKE \{SPACE \}SD $+24,15:$ POKE 78 8,52
FC 150 PRINT" \{CLR\}"CHRS (142)CH R\$(8):POKE 53280,15:POK E 53281,15
EJ $16 \emptyset$ PRINT TS" (RED) (RVS)
[ 2 SPACES $\} 88$ @
[2 SPACES \} "SPC (28)"
(2 SPACES $\}$ \{OFF\} \{BLU\} ML X II \{RED $\}$ \{RVS $\}$
\{2 SPACES $\}$ " $\operatorname{SPC}(28)$ "
\{12 SPACES\}\{BLU\}"
FR $17 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{3$ DOWN $\}$
\{3 SPACES \} COMPUTE ' 'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR [3 DOWN \}"
JB $18 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ BLK $\}$ STARTING ADD

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RESSE4 4 ＂；：GOSUB3øø：SA＝A D：GOSUB1ø40：IF F THEN18 $\sigma$
GF 190 PRINT＂ （BLK\} $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ EN DING ADDRESSE4 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$＂；：GOSUB 3øø：EA＝AD：GOSUB1ø3ø：IF ［SPACE］F THEN19ø
KR 2 øø INPUT＂ 3 D DWN \｛BLK\}CLEA R WORKSPACE［Y／N］E4g＂；A \＄：IF LEFT $\$(A \$, 1)<>" Y " T H$ EN22ø
PG 210 PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN\}\{BLU\}WORK ING．．．＂；：FORI＝BS TO BS＋ EA－SA＋7：POKE I， $0: N E X T: P$ RINT＂DONE＂
DR $22 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（1б）＂$\{2$ DOWN \} \｛BLK\} (RVS) MLX COMMAND ［SPACE］MENU \｛DOWN］E4日＂： PRINT T\＄＂\｛RVS\}E\{OFF\}NTE R DATA＂
BD 230 PRINT T\＄＂\｛RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISP LAY DATA＂：PRINT T\＄＂ \｛RVS\}L\{OFF \}OAD FILE"
JS 240 PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}S\{OFF\}AVE FILE＂：PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}Q \｛OFF\}UIT (2 DOWN] (BLK\}"
JH 250 GET AS：IF AS＝N $\$$ THEN25 0
HK $260 \mathrm{~A}=0: \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=1$ TO $5: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{A}=$ MIDS（＂EDLSQ＂，I，1）THEN A $=I: I=5$
FD 276 NEXT：ON A GOTO42 $0,610,6$ 9ø，7øø，280：GOSUB1ø6छ：GO TO25ø
EJ $28 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛RVS\} QUIT ":INPU T＂\｛DOWN\} 4 §ARE YOU SURE ［Y／N］＂；AS：IF LEFTS（AS， 1）$<>$＂$Y$＂THEN $22 \sigma$
EM 290 POKE SD＋24，$\varnothing$ ：END
JX 3øø INS＝N\＄：AD＝ø：INPUTINS：IF LEN（INS）＜＞4THENRETURN
KF $31 \varnothing \mathrm{~B}=1 \mathrm{~F} \$$ ： $\mathrm{GOSUB} 32 \varnothing: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{B} \$$ ＝MIDS（IN\＄，3）：GOSUB320：A $D=A D * 256+A: R E T U R N$
PP $32 \emptyset A=\varnothing$ ：FOR $J=1$ TO 2：AS＝MID \＄（ $\mathrm{B} \$, \mathrm{~J}, 1): \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$)-\mathrm{C} 4+$ （AS＞＂＠＂）＊C7：A＝A＊C6＋B
JA $33 \varnothing$ IF $B<\emptyset$ OR $B>15$ THEN $A D=$ $\emptyset: A=-1: J=2$
GX $34 \varnothing$ NEXT：RETURN
$\mathrm{CH} 350 \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6)$ ：PRINT MIDS（ HS，$B+1,1):: B=A-B^{*} C 6: P R I$ NT MIDS（H\＄，B＋1，1）；：RETU RN
RR $360 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z} 6)$ ：GOSUB350：A ＝AD－A＊Z6：GOSUB350：PRINT ＂：＂；
BE $37 \varnothing \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z6}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z4} 4^{*}$ CK＋Z5＊（CK＞Z7）：GOTO39ø
PX $38 \varnothing \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}$＊ $\mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{Z} 5$＊$(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z7})+\mathrm{A}$
JC $390 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z} 5$＊（CK＞Z5）：RETURN
QS 4øø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}STARTING AT E4ヨ＂：：GOSUB36ø：IF INS＜＞ NS THEN GOSUB1ø3ø：IF F \｛SPACE \} THEN4øø

## EX 410 RETURN

HD $42 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ ENTER DATA \｛SPACE\}":GOSUB4ø日:IF IN $\$=\mathrm{N} \$$ THEN22ø
JK 43ø OPEN3，3：PRINT
SK 440 POKE198，ø：GOSUB360：IF F THEN PRINT INS：PRINT＂ \｛UP\} [5 RIGHT\}";
GC 450 FOR $I=0$ TO 24 STEP $3: B \$$ $=S \$: F O R \quad J=1$ TO $2: I F F$ T HEN BS＝MIDS（INS，I＋J，1）
HA 460 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$＂$B \$ L \$ ;: I F$ I $<$ 24THEN PRINT＂\｛OFF\}";
HD $47 \varnothing$ GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN47 9 FK 48 IF（AS＞＂／＂ANDAS＜＂：＂）OR（A \＄＞＂＠＂ANDASく＂G＂）THEN54』
GS $485 \mathrm{~A}=-\left(\mathrm{A}={ }^{\prime} \mathrm{M}^{\prime \prime}\right)-2^{*}(\mathrm{~A} \$=", ")-$

3＊（AS＝＂．＂$)-4^{*}(\mathrm{~A} S=" / ")-5$
＊（AS＝＂J＂）－6＊（AS＝＂K＂）
 ＂＂）$-9 *(A S=" U ")-1 \sigma^{*}(A S=" I$ ＂）-11 ＊$(A S=" O ")-12 *(A S="$ p＂）
CM $487 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-13^{*}(\mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{S})$ ： 1 FF A THE N AS＝MIDS（＂ABCD123E456F $\left.\emptyset^{\prime \prime}, A, 1\right):$ GOTO $54 \varnothing$
MP $49 ø$ IF AS＝RS AND（ $(I=\emptyset)$ AND（ $J$ $=1$ ）OR F）THEN PRINT BS；： $\mathrm{J}=2$ ：NEXT： $\mathrm{I}=24$ ：GOTO 55 Ø
KC 500 IF AS＝＂$\{$ HOME $]$＂THEN PRI NT BS：J＝2：NEXT： $\mathrm{I}=24$ ：NEX T：F＝ø：GOTO44ø
MX $51 \varnothing$ IF（AS＝＂ （RIGHT\}") ANDF TH ENPRINT BSLS；：GOTO54ø
GK $52 \sigma$ IF AS $<>L \$$ AND AS $<>D$ S OR （ $(\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ ）AND（ $\mathrm{J}=1)$ ）THEN GOS UB1ஏ60：GOTO476
HG 530 A $\$=L \$+S \$+L S: P R I N T$ BSLS； ：$J=2-J: I F ~ J$ THEN PRINT \｛SPACE\}L\$;:I=I-3
QS $54 \varnothing$ PRINT AS；：：NEXT J：PRINT \｛SPACE \}SS;
PM $55 \varnothing$ NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂\｛UP\} ［5 RIGHT\}" ;:INPUT\#3, INS ：IF INS $=$ NS THEN CLOSE3： GOTO22ø
QC 560 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 25 STEP3： $\mathrm{BS}=$ MIDS（INS，I）：GOSUB32 ：IF I＜25 THEN GOSUB38ø：A（I （3）$=\mathrm{A}$
PK 57ø NEXT：IF A＜＞CK THEN GOSU B1ø6Ø：PRINT＂（BLK）（RVS） ［SPACE］ERROR：REENTER L INE K4马＂：$F=1:$ GOTO44の
HJ $58 \varnothing$ GOSUB1ø8ø：B＝BS $+A D-S A: F O$ R I＝ø TO 7：POKE B＋I，A（I ）：NEXT
QQ $590 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: I F \quad \mathrm{AD}>E A$ THEN $C$ LOSE3：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLU\} ＊＊END OF ENTRY＊＊\｛BLK\} ［2 DOWN］＂：GOTO7øø
GO 6øø $\mathrm{F}=\varnothing$ ：GOTO44
QA $61 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{C L R$ \} \{DOWN\} \{RVS \} \｛SPACE］DISPLAY DATA＂：G OSUB4øø：IF INS＝NS THEN2 $2 \varnothing$
RJ $62 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLU\}PRESS: \｛RVS \}SPACE\{OFF\} TO PAU SE，\｛RVS\}RETURN\{OFF\} TO BREAKE49（DOWN ）＂
KS 630 GOSUB360：B＝BS $+A D-S A: F O R$ $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{BTO} \mathrm{B}+7: \mathrm{A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{GOS}$ UB350：GOSUB38ø：PRINT S $\$$ ＇
CC $64 \varnothing$ NEXT：PRINT＂$\left\{\right.$ RVS ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；： $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{CK}$ ：GOSUB350：PRINT
KH $650 \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: I F \quad \mathrm{AD}>\mathrm{EA}$ TH ENPRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{BLU\}** E ND OF DATA＊＊＂：GOTO22ø
KC 660 GET AS：IF AS＝RS THEN GO SUB1ø8ø：GOTO22б
EQ 67ø IF AS＝S $\$$ THEN $F=F+1$ ：GOS UB1ø8ø
AD $68 \emptyset$ ONFGOTO63 $6,66 \varnothing, 63 \varnothing$
CM 690 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} \{RVS \} LOAD ［SPACE］DATA＂：OP＝1：GOTO 716
PC $70 \boxminus$ PRINT＂ （DOWN\} \{RVS $\}$ SAVE \｛SPACE\}FILE ": OP=ø
RX 710 IN§＝NS：INPUT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ \}FILE NAMEE4月＂；INS：IF INS＝N\＄ （SPACE）THEN22ø
 \｛RVS\}T\{OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\}

PP 730 GET AS：IF AS＂${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{T}$＂THEN PR INT＂T［DOWN ］＂：GOTOB8ø
HO 74 IF AS $\langle>$＂D＂THEN73ø

HH 750 PRINT＂D $\{D O W N\} ": O P E N 15,8$ ，15，＂Iの：＂：B＝EA－SA：IN\＄＝ Ø：＂＋INS：IF OP THEN81ø
SQ 760 OPEN $1,8,8$ ，IN ${ }^{+}+^{\prime \prime}, P, W^{\prime \prime}: G$ OSUB860：IF A THEN22の
FJ $77 \varnothing \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SA} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{SA}-(\mathrm{A}$ H＊256）：PRINT $\ddagger 1, \mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{AL})$ ；CHRS（AH）；
PE $78 \varnothing$ FOR I＝$\varnothing$ TO B：PRINT\＃1，CH RS（PEEK（BS +I$)$ ）：：IF ST T HENBøø
FC 790 NEXT：CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOT 0946
GS 800 GOSUB1ø60：PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} \｛BLK\}ERROR DURING SAVE: 849＂：GOSUB86ø：GOTO22б
MA 810 OPEN $1,8,8$ ，IN $\$+{ }^{\prime \prime}, P, R^{\prime \prime}: G$ OSUB86ø：IF A THEN22ø
GE 820 GET\＃1，AS， B ：$: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{Z}$ \＄）$+256 *$ ASC（ $B \$+Z \$$ ）：IF AD ＜＞SA THEN F＝1：GOTO85ø
RX $83 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO $B: G E T \# 1, A \$: P$ OKE BS $+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{Z} \$): \mathrm{IF}($ $I<>B$ ）AND ST THEN $F=2: A D$ ＝I：$I=B$
FA 840 NEXT：IF ST＜＞64 THEN F＝3 FQ 850 CLOSE1：CLOSE15：ON ABS（F $>\varnothing$ ）+1 GOTO96ø，97ø
SA 860 INPUT $\ddagger 15, A, A S: I F A$ THEN CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOSUB1ø 60：PRINT＂\｛RVS\}ERROR: "A \＄
GQ 870 RETURN
EJ $88 \emptyset$ POKE183，PEEK（FA +2 ）：POKE 187 ，PEEK $(F A+3):$ POKE188， PEEK（FA +4 ）：IFOP $=\varnothing$ THEN 92 Ø
HJ 89ø SYS 63466：IF（PEEK（783）A ND1）THEN GOSUB1060：PRIN T＂\｛DOWN \} \{RVS\} FILE NOT ［SPACE］FOUND＂：GOTO69ø
CS 9ø0 AD＝PEEK（829）$+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(8$ 30）：IF AD＜＞SA THEN $F=1$ ： GOTO97ø
SC $910 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(831)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(83$ 2）$-1: F=F-2^{*}(A<E A)-3^{*}(A>$ EA）：AD＝A－AD：GOTO93ø
KM $92 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{SA}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{EA}+1$ ：GOSUB1 $\varnothing 1 \varnothing$ ： P OKE780，3：SYS 63338
JF $93 \emptyset A=B S: B=B S+(E A-S A)+1: G O S$ UB1ø10：ON OP GOTO95ø：SY S 63591
AE $94 \varnothing$ GOSUB1ø8ø：PRINT＂\｛BLU\}** SAVE COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT －22．
XP 950 POKE147，Ø：SYS 63562：IF \｛SPACE \} $\mathrm{ST}>\boldsymbol{\varnothing}$ THEN97ø
FR 960 GOSUB1ø8ø：PRINT＂\｛BLU\}** LOAD COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT 0220
DP 976 GOSUB1ø6ø：PRINT＂\｛BLK\} \｛RVS\}ERROR DURING LOAD: \｛DOWN\}E4A": ON F GOSUB98 Ø，99ø，1øøø：GOTO22ø
PP $98 \varnothing$ PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS（ $"$ ；：GOSUB360： PRINT＂）＂：RETURN
GR 990 PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂；： $A D=S A+A D: G O S U B 36 \varnothing:$ PRINT DS：RETURN
FD 1 1øøø PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT END ING ADDRESS＂：RETURN
RX $101 \varnothing$ AH＝INT（A／256）：AL＝A－（AH ＊256）：POKE193，AL：POKE1 94，AH
FF 1 162 $\varnothing \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{B} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{B}-(\mathrm{AH}$ ＊256）：POKE174，AL：POKE1 75，AH：RETURN
FX 1030 IF AD $<S A$ OR AD $>$ EA THEN 105б
HA 1040 IF（AD＞ 511 AND AD $<4996 \varnothing$

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) OR (AD>49151 AND AD<53 248) THEN GOSUB1ø8ø:F=ø : RETURN
HC 165 GOSUBl $660: P R I N T "\{R V S\}$ \{SPACE \}INVALID ADDRESS \{DOWN\} \{BLK\}" : F=1:RETU RN
AR 1660 POKE SD+5,31:POKE SD+6 ,2ø8:POKE SD,240:POKE $\{S P A C E\} S D+1,4:$ POKE SD + 4,33
DX $167 \varnothing$ FOR $S=1$ TO 1øø:NEXT:GO TO109の
PF $168 \emptyset$ POKE $S D+5,8:$ POKE $S D+6$, 240:POKE SD, $\varnothing$ :POKE SD + 1,90:POKE SD+4,17
AC 109ø FOR $S=1$ TO 1øø:NEXT:PO KE SD+4, $\varnothing$ :POKE SD, : PO KE SD+1, $\varnothing$ :RETURN

## Program 2: MLX For Commodore 128

AE 10ø TRAP 960:POKE 4627,128: DIM NL\$,A(7)
XP 110 $\mathrm{z2}=2: \mathrm{Z4}=254: \mathrm{Z} 5=255: \mathrm{Z} 6=2$ 56:Z7=127:BS=256*PEEK (4 627) : $\mathrm{EA}=6528 \varnothing$

FB $120 \mathrm{BE} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(7): \operatorname{RT} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13$ ): DL $\$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(2 \sigma): \mathrm{SP} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ (32):LFS $=\operatorname{CHR} \$(157)$
$\operatorname{KE} 13 \varnothing \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNHB}(A)=\operatorname{INT}(A / 256):$ $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNLB}(A)=A-\operatorname{FNHB}(A) * 2$ 56: $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNAD}(A)=\operatorname{PEEK}(A)+$ 256*PEEK (Af1)
JB 140 KEY 1,"A":KEY 3,"B": KEY 5, "C": KEY 7, "D": VOL 15 : IF $\operatorname{RGR}(\varnothing)=5$ THEN FAST
FJ 150 PRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ "CHRS (142); C HRS (8): COLOR 6, 15: COLOR 4,15: COLOR 6,15
GQ 160 PRINT TAB (12) "\{RED \} \{RVS\} $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ [9 9 (2 SPACES)"RT\$;TAB(12)" [RVS $\}$ \{ 2 SPACES $\}$ (OFF\} [BLU) 128 MLX (RED] \{RVS\} \{2 SPACES\}"RT§;TAB (12)"\{RVS\}\{13 SPACES \} (BLU\}"
FE 176 PRINT"\{2 DOWN \}
\{ 3 SPACES \}COMPUTEI'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR (2 DOWN)"
DK 180 PRINT" $\{$ BLK $\}$ STARTING ADD RESSE48"; : GOSUB 260:IF (SPACE\}AD THEN SA=AD:EL SE 180
FH $19 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\left.{ }^{\text {(BLK }}\right\}$ (2 SPACES $\}$ EN DING ADDRESSE4 " ; : GOSUB 260:IF AD THEN EA=AD:E LSE 190
MF 200 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN\} \{BLK\}CLEAR \{SPACE\}WORKSPACE [Y/N]? [4케": GETKEY AS:IF AS<>" $Y^{\prime \prime}$ THEN 22ø
QH $21 \varnothing$ PRINT" ${ }^{\text {(DOWN }\} \text { (BLU }}$ WORKIN G..." ; :BANK $\varnothing: F O R$ A=BS $\{$ SPACE $\}$ TO BS $+(E A-S A)+7$ : POKE A, $\quad$ :NEXT A:PRINT"D ONE"
DC $22 \varnothing$ PRINT TAB(10)"\{DOWN\} [BLK\} (RVS) MLX COMMAND \{SPACE\}MENU E4 $\left\{\right.$ (DOWN ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ : PRINT TAB (13)" $\{$ RVS $\} E$ \{OFF\}NTER DATA"RTS;TAB ( 13)"\{RVS\}D\{OFF\} ISPLAY D ATA"RT\$;TAB (13)" RVS $^{2}$ \{OFF)OAD FILE"
HB 230 PRINT TAB (13)"\{RVS\}S.
\{OFF\}AVE FILE"RT\$;TAB(1 3)"\{RVS \}C\{OFF\}ATALOG DI SK"RTS;TAB (13)" \{RVS \}Q \{OFF\}UIT \{DOWN\} \{BLK\}"
AP 240 GETKEY AS:A=IHSTR("EDLS CQ",AS):ON A GOTO 340,5 - $50,640,650,930,940$ : GOSU B 950:GOTO $24 \varnothing$
SX 250 PRINT"STARTING AT";:GOS UB 26ø:IF (AD $<>\varnothing$ ) OR ( $A S=N$ LS) THEN RETURN:ELSE 250
BG 260 AS=NL $\$$ :INPUT AS:IF LEN ( $\mathrm{A} S$ ) $=4$ THEN $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{DEC}(\mathrm{A}$ )
PP 270 IF $A D=\varnothing$ THEN BEGIN:IF A \$<>NLS THEN 3øø:ELSE RE TURN: BEND
MA $28 \varnothing$ IF AD $<S A$ OR AD $>$ EA THEN [SPACE] $3 \varnothing \varnothing$
PM 290 IF AD>511 AND AD<6528ø \{SPACE\}THEN PRINT BES;: RETURN
SQ 300 GOSUB $950:$ PRINT" $\{$ RVS $\}$ NVALID ADDRESS \{DOWN\} \{BLK\}":AD= $\emptyset:$ RETURN
RD $31 \varnothing \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{AD}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z4} 4 \mathrm{CK}$ $+\mathrm{Z} 5^{\star}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z7})$ : GOTO $33 \varnothing$
DD 32 Ø $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK} * \mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{Z} 5^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z7})+\mathrm{A}$
AH 33ø $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z} 5$ * ( $\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z5}$ ) : RETURN
QD 346 PRINT BES;" $\{$ RVS $\}$ ENTER [SPACE]DATA ": GOSUB 250 :IF AS=NL\$ THEN 220
JA $35 \emptyset$ BANK $\emptyset: P R I N T: F=\varnothing: O P E N ~ 3$ , 3
BR 360 GOSUB $310:$ PRINT HEXS (AD ) + ": ";:IF F THEN PRINT \{SPACEJLS:PRINT"\{UP\} (5 RIGHT)";
QA $37 \emptyset$ FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO 24 STEP $3: B \$$ $=S P S: F O R \quad J=1$ TO 2:IF F \{SPACE \}THEN B\$=MID\$ (L\$, I $+\mathrm{J}, 1$ )
PS $38 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ RVS $\}$ "BS+LFS;:IF \{SPACE\} I<24 THEN PRINT" (OFF)";
RC 390 GETKEY AS:IF (AS>"/" AN D AS<":") OR(AS>"@" AND AS<"G") THEN 47ø
AC 400 IF $A S="+"$ THEN $A S=" E ": G$ OTO $47 \varnothing$
QB 410 IF $A S="-"$ THEN $A S=" F ": G$ ото $47 \varnothing$
FB $42 \varnothing$ IF AS=RT\$ AND ( $(I=\varnothing)$ AN D ( $\mathrm{J}=1$ ) OR F) THEN PRIN T BS;:J=2:NEXT:I=24:GOT - $48 \varnothing$

RD $43 \varnothing$ IF AS=" $\{$ HOME $\} "$ THEN PRI NT BS:J=2:NEXT:I=24:NEX T:F= $:$ : GOTO $36 \emptyset$
XB 440 IF ( $A S="\{$ RIGHT $\} "$ ) AND $F$ THEN PRINT BS+LFS;: GOT $047 \varnothing$
JP 450 IF AS $<>L F S$ AND AS $<>D L \$$ [SPACE]OR ( $(\mathrm{I}=\emptyset)$ AND (J =1)) THEN GOSUB 95ø: GOT - 390

PS $46 \varnothing$ AS=LF + SPS + LF $\$$ :PRINT B +LFS;: $J=2-J: I F ~ J ~ T H E N ~ P ~$ RINT LFS;:I=1-3
GB $47 \varnothing$ PRINT AS; : NEXT J:PRINT [SPACE]SPS;
HA 480 NEXT I:PRINT: PRINT" $\{\mathrm{UP}$ \} [5 RIGHT]"; :L $\$=$ " (27 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
DP 496 FOR $I=1$ TO 25 STEP 3:GE T\#3, AS, B\$:IF AS=SPS THE N $\mathrm{I}=25$ : NEXT:CLOSE 3:GOT - 220

BA 500 A $\$=A S+B \$: A=D E C(A S): M I D S$ (LS,I, 2) =AS:IF $I<25$ THE N GOSUB $32 \varnothing: A(I / 3)=\mathrm{A}$ : GE T\#3,AS

AR $51 \varnothing$ NEXT I:IF A $\langle>C K$ THEN GO SUB 950:PRINT:PRINT" \{RVS\} ERROR: REENTER LI NE ": F=1:GOTO 360
DX $52 \varnothing$ PRINT BE $\$: B=B S+A D-S A: F O$ R $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ TO 7:POKE B+I, A(I ): NEXT I
XB $53 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\emptyset: A D=A D+8: I F \quad A D<=E A T$ HEN $36 \varnothing$
CA 540 CLOSE 3:PRINT" \{DOWN\} \{BLU\}** END OF ENTRY ** \{BLK\}\{2 DOWN\}":GOTO 65ø
MC 550 PRINT BES;"\{CLR\}\{DOWN\} \{RVS \} DISPLAY DATA ":GO SUB 250:IF AS=NLS THEN [SPACE] 22ø
JF $56 \varnothing$ BANK Ø:PRINT" $\{$ DOWN \{BLU\}PRESS: \{RVS\}SPACE \{OFF] TO PAUSE, \{RVS\}RE TURN\{OFF\} TO BREAKE4 \{DOWN\}"
XA $57 \varnothing$ PRINT HEXS(AD) + ": "; :GOS UB 310:B=BS+AD-SA
DJ $58 \varnothing$ FOR $I=B$ TO $B+7: A=$ PEEK ( $I$ ):PRINT RIGHT\$(HEX\$(A), 2);SP\$;:GOSUB $32 \varnothing$ :NEXT \{SPACE] I
XB 590 PRINT"\{RVS\}"; RIGHT\$ (HEX ( $(\mathrm{CK}), 2$ )
GR $6 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: I \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{AD}>\mathrm{EA}$ TH EN PRINT"\{BLU\}** END OF DATA **": GOTO 22ø
EB 610 GET AS:IF AS=RTS THEN P RINT BES:GOTO $22 \varnothing$
QK $62 \varnothing$ IF $A S=S P S$ THEN $F=F+1: P R$ INT BES;
XS 630 ON F GOTO $570,610,57 \emptyset$
RF 640 PRINT BES" [DOWN\} \{RVS L OAD DATA ": OP=1:GOTO 66 $\sigma$
BP $65 \emptyset$ PRINT BES"\{DOWN\}\{RVS\} S AVE FILE ": $\mathrm{OP}=\varnothing$
DM $660 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$ :F $\$=\mathrm{NL} \$:$ :INPUT"FILENA MER48"; FS:IF FS=NL $\$$ THE N $22 \varnothing$
RF $67 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ [BLK $\}$ (RVS\}T \{OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFF\} ISK: 843";
SQ 680 GETKEY AS:IF AS= "T" THE N 850:ELSE IF ASく>"D" T HEN $68 \varnothing$
SP 690 PRINT"DISK (DOWN\}": IF OP THEN $76 \emptyset$
EG 760 DOPEN 11 , ( $\mathrm{F} \$+^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{P}^{\prime \prime}$ ), W: IF \{SPACE\}DS THEN AS=DS\$:G OTO 74.
JH $71 \varnothing$ BANK $\varnothing:$ POKE BS-2,FNLB(S A) : POKE BS -1, FNHB (SA) : P RINT"SAVING ";FS:PRINT
MC $72 \emptyset$ FOR $A=B S-2$ TO BS $+E A-S A$ : PRINT \#1, CHRS (PEEK (A)) ;: IF ST THEN AS="DISK WRI TE ERROR": GOTO 75
GC $73 \varnothing$ NEXT A: CLOSE $1:$ PRINT" \{BLU\}** SAVE COMPLETED [SPACE]WITHOUT ERRORS * *": GOTO 22ø
RA 740 IF DS $=63$ THEN BEGIN:CLO SE 1:INPUT"\{BLK\}REPLACE EXISTING FILE [Y/N]E4 ";AS:IF AS="Y" THEN SCR ATCH (FS):PRINT:GOTO 7øø :ELSE PRINT" $\{$ BLK $\}$ ": GOTO 660 : BEND
GA 750 CLOSE 1:GOSUB 950:PRINT "\{BLK\}\{RVS\} ERROR DURIN G SAVE: E4§":PRINT A\$:G OTO 22ø
FD 760 DOPEN\#1, (FS+", P"):IF DS THEN AS=DS $\$: F=4$ :CLOSE \{SPACE\}1:GOTO 790

PX 770 GET $\# 1, \mathrm{AS}, \mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{CLOSE} 1: \mathrm{AD}=$ ASC (AS) + 256 *ASC (BS) : IF \{SPACE\}AD $\langle>$ SA THEN $\mathrm{F}=1$ : GOTO $79 \varnothing$
KB $78 \varnothing$ PRINT"LOADING ";FS:PRIN $\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{BLOAD}(\mathrm{FS}), \mathrm{B} \varnothing, \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{BS}): \mathrm{AD}$ $=S A+F N A D(174)-B S-1: F=-2$ * $(A D<E A)-3 *(A D>E A)$

RQ 790 IF F THEN 8øळ:ELSE PRIN Tn $\{$ BLU $\} * *$ LOAD COMPLETE D WITHOUT ERRORS **":GO TO 22Б
ER $8 \varnothing$ GOSUB $95 \varnothing$ :PRINT" (BLK\} \{RVS\} ERROR DURING LOAD : E4En:ON F GOSUB 810,8 20,83б,84 : GOTO22б
QJ 810 PRINT"INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS ( $n ; \operatorname{HEXS}(A D)$;" )": RETURN
DP $82 \varnothing$ PRINT"LOAD ENDED AT $\quad$; H EXS (AD):RETURN
EB 830 PRINT"TRUNCATED AT ENDI NG ADDRESS ("HEXS (EA)") ": RETURN
FP 840 PRINT"DISK ERROR ";AS:R ETURN
KS 850 PRINT"TAPE" $: A D=$ POINTER ( FS) : BANK $1: A=$ PEEK (AD $): A$ $L=\operatorname{PEEK}(A D+1): A H=\operatorname{PEEK}(A D$ +2)
XX 860 BANK 15 :SYS DEC("FF68") , 0,1 : SYS DEC ("FFBA"), 1 , $1, \varnothing$ :SYS DEC("FFBD"), A, A L, AH:SYS DEC("FE9®"), 12 B;IF OP THEN 89Ø
FG $87 \varnothing$ PRINT: $A=S A: B=E A+1 ; G O S U B$ 920:SYS DEC ("E919"), 3: PRINT"SAVING ",F\$
$\mathrm{AB} 88 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1: \mathrm{GOS}$ UB 929:SYS DEC ("EA18"): PRINT" $\{D O W N\}\{B L U\} *$ TAP E SAVE COMPLETED **n:GO TO 220
CP 890 SYS DEC("E99A") :PRINT:I F PEEK $(2816)=5$ THEN GOS UB 956;PRINT" \{DOWN\} [BLK\} \{RVS\} FILE NOT FOU ND ": GOTO $22 \sigma$
GQ 900 PRINT"LOADING... [DOWN] ":AD $=\operatorname{FNAD}(2817)$ :IF $A D\rangle$ SA THEN F=1:GOTO 8øø:EL SE. $\operatorname{AD}=\operatorname{FNAD}(2819)-1: F=-2$ * $(A D<E A)-3 *(A D>E A)$

ID $91 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(E A-S A)+1: G O S$ UB 920 ; SYS DEC ("E9FB"): IF $S T>$ THEN $8 \varnothing$ : ELSE 7 $9 \varnothing$
XB 920 POKE193, FNLB $($ A $):$ POKE1 94 , $\operatorname{FNHB}(\mathrm{A}):$ POKE 174, FNLB ( B) $:$ POKE 175 , FNHB (B) $=$ RET URN
CP 930 CATALOG:PRINT " [DOWN \} (BLU]** PRESS ANY KEY E OR MENU **": GETKEY AS:G OTO $22 \varnothing$
MM $94 \varnothing$ PRINT BES" \{RVS\} QUIT §4 "; RTS; "ARE YOU SURE $\{$ SPACE $\}[Y / N]$ ?" : GETKEY A \$:IF AS <>"Y" THEN 22あ:E LSE PRINT" $(C L R\}$ " : BANK 1 5: END
JE $95 \sigma$ SOUND $1,5 \sigma \sigma, 1 \theta:$ RETURN
AF 960 IF $E R=14$ AND $E L=26 \varnothing$ THE N RESUME 3øø
MK 970 IF $E R=14$ AND EL $=5 \varnothing \sigma$ THE N RESUME NEXT
KJ 980 IF $\mathrm{ER}=4$ AND EL $=780$ THEN $\mathrm{F}=4: \mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{DS} \$$ : RESUME 800
DQ $99 \varnothing$ IF $E R=30$ THEN RESUME:EL SE PRINT ERRS(ER) ; " ERR OR IN LINE"; EL


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